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# Sorgo Department.

### National Sugar Growers' Association. OFFICERS FOR 1884.

President-Norman J. Colman, St. Louis, Mo Vice Presidents—Capt. R. Blakely, Minne-sota; D. F. Kenner, Louisiana; X. K. Stout, Kansas; A. Furnas, Indiana; C. F. Clarkson Iowa; A. J. Decker, Wisconsin; A. G. Wil-liams, New York; Dr. E. F. Newberry, Ill. Secretary—F. K. Gillespie, Edwardsville, Ills. Treasurer—J. A. Field, St. Louis, Mo.

HOLT COUNTY, Mo. July 25th.

No name. I planted my Early
Amber the first week in May,
have a good stand, now 9 to 10
feet high, seed heads coming out all over
the field. We have a good prospect at
this writing of a good cane and corn
crop in Northwestern Missouri. Success
to the Rural World.

SALINE COUNTY, Mo. July 22nd. T. J. E. I have 18 to 20 acres in cane. Planted first May 22nd Early Amber (rain stopped planting). On the 24th planted Orange, 27th Liberian and Link's Hybrid. Planted with Keystone Planter. July 12th, Amber and Orange stood about 4s inches high, Liberian 38 and Link's about 30 without in either case raising the blades to their full height, all looking well. Planted the rows all looking well. Planted the rows double, that is run the planter between each row and marked 36 inches the other way.

OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y. July 22nd. W. J. B. I have six acres of cane looking fairly. That planted May 13th was on the 12th July about 16 inches high. Three acres planted May 28th about six inches. Besides mine there are about five acres being raised in this vicinity, and would have been twenty had the seed been good.

CLOUD COUNTY, KAS., July 21st. E. M. C. My cane on July 12th may be reported as follows: Ten acres Early Amber planted May 10th, is 40 inches high, ten acres Early Orange, planted May 15th, 30 inches, a good stand throughout. Double the amount planted this year over last. Success to the throughout. Double the amount plants this year over last. Success to the

BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO, July 22nd. F. M. R. Cane is backward here this season. Spring cold and wet, hence had to plant over. July 12th, cane 18 inches high. It is suffering now from drouth. Other crops fair. No fruit.

MORGAN COUNTY, OHIO, July 18th. S. W. W. My ground is a sandy loam, was well prepared before planting, and thoroughly worked afterwards. Planted May 14th in checks 3 1-2x3 1-2, and measured July 18th, 4 to 7 feet, or an average of 5 1-2 feet. Saw the first heads to-day. Variety, Early Amber.

Louis. Oats, wheat and corn look well. hay is light. Cool nights and dry weather.

JOHNSON Co., TEXAS., July 24th. No. JOHNSON CO., TEXAS., July 24th. No name. Our corn planted April 1st looks well and is from 5 to 6 feet high. We need rain badly, and unless it comes soon will do us very little good. Not much sorghum planted here. I have 10 acres, six of Early Orange and four of another kind. Am glad to see the sorghum men talking about their business.

BLACK HAWK CO., IOWA., July 20th.
C. Bozarth & Sons. Our cane on the 12th
July was the best we have had for four
years and was in different fields from
three to six feet high, some of it beginning to show heads. We will have about
300 acres to work, all Early Amber. Oats
a good crop and corn the best in four
years. Grass is also good and first rate
weather in which to save it.

FANNIN COUNTY, TEXAS., July 26th. T. A. I planted three acres Orange Cane May 30th, and the best is now waist high, in spite of extreme drouth now prevail-ing. The spring was however excessive-ly cool and wet hence our people planted only half a crop.

HAND COUNTY, DAKOTA, July 18th. HAND COUNTY, DAKOTA, July ISIN.
R. K. P. Our cane averaged on the 12th inst. 30 to 36 inches high and growing very fast. More planted than last year, nearly all of the Early Amber variety with a little white Amber. Our rains, have been nearly all of a local character this summer and in some sections crops have suffered from drouth, especially wheat and oats. Showers have, however. wheat and oats. Showers have, however been more frequent within the past ten

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 17th. S. A. T. My crop of !Amber cane looks very promising, stands waist high, and is of a good color. Planted May 17th in 3 1-2 feet check rows, worked and laid aside with horse cultivator. Soil, sandy Burr Oak prairie six years in cultivation

SEWARD COUNTY, NEB., July 17th, J. G. I planted eight acres of the Honey cane on May 23rd it was 30 inches high on the 12th July and looking well. My mill did not do well last year, and now I have a new one which will I hope do better. Have re-built my furnace on the Wyman plan, and hope to utilize the bagasse. I would like to get right so as to burn straight from the mill.

DICKINSON COUNTY, KAS., July 17th DICKINSON COUNTY, KAS., July 17th, H. Q. M. Early Amber cane planted May 5th, was five feet high on the 12th July. Rural World comes regularly and is carefully read, but the sulphur war suggests a little war between Root and Auderson. Shut them up, and let some one give the best way to harvest cane and the best way of selling sirup whole sale or retail.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Your call for information as to growing cane was

Day's Rejoinder to Field.

On the Road, July, 1884—Messes. J. A. Field & Co.: I accidentally learned of your strictures upon me in your advertising sheet, while putting in a set of sugar machinery with one of your subscribers in Illinois. As you have told your tale to an audience, which has not heard mine, I trust you will not adopt Clement's II-liberal suggestion—give me a blast in it and close it to my reply.

You evade the point in issue, which is the correctness of my percentage table, and try to be cloud it with side issues. In fact you virtually surrender upon that point by saying "The misrepresentation of the work of the way in the point in the correctness of my percentage table, and try to be cloud it with side issues. In fact you virtually surrender upon that point by saying "The misrepresentation of the work of t

You evade the point in issue, which is the correctness of my percentage table, and try to becloud it with side issues. In fact is, your house isn't an honorable house. You don't do business in an honorable way! ''

I was astounded and demanded an explanation.

I was astounded and demanded an explanation.

Why, Whetstone sent to you for recent. of juice so much as it does in Mr. Day's conduct."

Day's conduct."

If my figures are correct, what has my conduct to do with the subject? I therefore dismiss the card as vindicated, you having been unable to show a single tratement incorrect.

having been unable to show a single statement incorrect.

Just to please you, we now will review my "conduct." Before doing this it may be satisfactory to my friend Mayberry to know that we are putting in a No. 3 Cuba for Weber & Scovell, at Sterling, as well as four other sets of double mills, to be run under their ausilies receiving heights, an order for a state of the set of the pices, receiving, besides, an order for a car load of smaller mills, for farmers' car load of smaller mins, for larmers auxiliaries. But we are not putting in a mill at Ottawa. After the publication of my note, Mr. Squier wrote me he had declined to consider the Ottawa matter, for want of time, our works being crowded.

As to

CLEMENT AND THE 36-INCH STAR,
I had seen its mate at Ottawa, and noted a philosophical defect that would ensure a break with the mill over half full.
Had I desired your injury, I would have said nothing, and let your mills break. But the world is large enough for both of us, and I did desire the success of Dr. Wilhelm and W. P. Clement. Not wishing to appear as if meddling in your business, both promised not to give me away if I pointed out the trouble. So far as I know the Doctor has kept his promise. promise.
I pointed out the defect, and pre-

repointed out the detect, and prescribed a probable remedy.

Well, both mills broke promptly on time, just as I said they would, and for the reasons I gave.

Did I 'misrepresent' them then or not?

Did I "misrepresent" them then or not? I did suggest to Clement that he could set up a Madison mill if he got into trouble, and he did it. If he has carried two faces, and violated his pledge of honor, when I was trying to do him a service, it hurts him and not me! And, by the way, your article reads as if your mill had done all Clement's work, when it did not run over about 3 1-2 tons per hour. You don't tell us what the Madison did!

CLEMENT'S PERCENTAGE. CLEMENT'S PERCENTAGE.

Clement says he did not make any experiments to ascertain the per cent. of juice his mill expressed, but "thought he got an average of 40 per cent." He neither said "thought" nor mentioned "per cent," but with the air of a savant who had concluded a series of elaborate experiments, announced "800 pounds of juice from a ton of cane;" and Professor Scovell sitting by, said, "just 40 per cent."

came the bill:"
I looked the matter up, and found that
Whetstone had ordered repairs to fit his
mill for sale. They arrived a few weeks
before, and the bill had just come. On

before, and the bill had just come. On turning to the excellent testimonial of J. H. Whetstone, Pomona, Kan., I found it dated February 1st, 1880, more than three and a half years before! This stumped Hawkins, and not having the sense to acknowledge his mistake, he epulttered and raved. It is the man

the sense to acknowledge his mistake, he spluttered and raved. It is the man caught in a lie who gets mad. I sent him a note elucidating the matter, and he replied to me at Lawrence, and in his letter, which I preserve as a curiosity, he justified himself saying:—

"It is our privilege to lie when we think it to our advantage."

My reply "summed him up!"

But the worst feature in the case, Mr. Field, is, that I sat down and wrote you all about this matter at the time, quoting Hawkins' business motto to you, and enclosing my reply to him. With a knowledge of the facts then, how could you impose upon your readers, and seek my injury, by introducing him as a credible witness?

I will waste no more time on Hawkins,

I will waste no more time on Hawkins, and hereafter, when your readers see a statement from him, they have but to gemember his motto: "It is our privilege to lie when we think it to our advantage!" 330 ACRES AND A 24 INCH MILL.

330 ACRES AND A 24 INCH MILL. Yes, you can put through 330 acres or a thousand for that matter. Open the rolls and speed the mill! But that is not pressing cane. Far better to press well what you can and feed the rest to stock. An old operator with an 385,000 establishment says; "At 60 per cent. of juice the last 20 contains more sugar than the

BY AGRICOLA, THE SCRIBE, WRITTEN IN THE DAYS OF THE MICHI-GANDER DANIEL, WILLIAM THE HOOSIER, AND THE FIEND, A. A. D.

In the last year of the reign of Arthur In the last year of the reign of Arthur (not) of the "Table Round," when the memory of Merlin "The greatenchanter of the times" was cold in the hearts of the people, when the entangling steps of Viviean and the amours of Laucelot and Guineveve, lived only in song, there lived in the state of the Peninsulas, even in the country of the Peninsulas, even in the country of the Michi-Ganders, one Daniel who was of the tribe of Sorghum. Now Daniel was a wise man and an Alchemist. He understood many of the secrets of nature. pairs to his mill, and you sent 'em, but didn't send the bill until after you got a the nature of which was to bleach. So it testimonial out of him, and then along came the bill:"

came the bill:"

came to pass when the people of the tribe came to pass when the people of the tribe came to pass when the properties of Sorghum understood the properties of this full, how it could be used to inthe nature of which was to bleach. So it came to pass when the people of the tribe of Sorghum understood the properties of this fluid, how it could be used to increase the value of the products of their factories and to magnify exceedingly their incomes, their hearts were moved towards Daniel, and they communed one with another saying "Let us obtain from Daniel the means to make this wonderful fluid." So the faces of all the tribe were turned towards Daniel. But wonderful fluid." So the faces of all the tribe were turned towards Daniel. But it came to pass as he proceeded to make merchandise of his instruments, lo! there appeared even in the land of the Hoosiers another Alchemist, by the name of

another Alchemist, by the name of William.

Now, William was also of the tribe of Sorghum. He was a priest serving in the temple of his people, coming in and going out before all the congregation. So William lifted up his voice and taught the people saying "This fluid of Daniel's is a very simple thing and easy to make. All you need is an old jug and a sand bath." Now, when Daniel understood what William had been doing, he was mightily moved and his wrath was great. So he wrote letters to the chief men of the tribe saying "this impious Hoosier is deceiving the people." But, William was valiant and contended with spirit. is deceiving the people." But, William was valiant and contended with spirit. So he too wrote letters to the chief men So he too wrote letters to the chief men of the tribe till their correspondence was magnified exceedingly. Behold! are not these letters spread out on the records of the Rukal Wokld? Now, as these mighty champions contended with valor and the people were instructed immediately, I was in the spirit and I was in the land of the Iowans. Now this is the vision which I saw which is vision which I saw, which is

vision which I saw, which is
THE VISION OF AGRICOLA, THE HITTITE.
I looked, and behold! there came forth
from the land of the setting sun a fiend.
The form of the fiend was something like
the form of a man. His legs were exceedingly short and slender, so that they
were bent as a bow that is drawn to shoot
on arrow by resent of the great weight. first 40.

FINALLY,

If I have the best mill is it not my duty to the public and manufacturer for me to show up its points? And if I prove it the most effective have you a right to complain? If I have an electric light of 2,000 candle power shall you with a tallow dip accuse me of "misrepresentation" if I show my light to the world and say, "It is 2,000 candle power?"

Your complaints are as reasonable as would be those of the proprietor of a fat-girl, horned-toad show railing at Barnum" sgrand aggregation posters.

Now, I am disposed to be magnanimous. If you want good mills, I will sell them to you at agent's best discounts for cash. In that way your customers will be sure of the best going.

M. DAY, Jr.

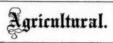
What New England is Doing.

that is claimed for it, and I can add to the claim that its a boon to every sor-glum or cider manufacturer who will adopt it. O. F. Boomer. 47 Brookline Av., Boston, Mass.

The Chronicles of the Scribe Agricola in the days of Daniel the Michi-Gander, William the Hoosier and of the Sorghum Lapping Fiend, the Kansan, are com-menced in this issue. Book the IInd has not yet reached us, but will in due time.

I would simply say to Messrs, Day and Root, desist, desist. I will come into the field another season with a process of extracting juice that will knock both their machines into a cocked hat.

Very respectfully, O. F. BOOMER. Roston Mass



### Paint for Protecting Roofs.

There are frequent inquiries about the use of coal tar paints for roofs, and all over the West, parties are patrolling the villages with their stink-pots of coal tar, and swabbing every roof they can gain access to. I have had twenty years' every regions in the use of coal tar, mixed. experience in the use of coal tar mixed with ground slate, iron-ore, mineral paints, and the so-called asbestos—all about alike—and I know what I am talking about. They are unfit to use on wood or tin. They will cause wood shingles to crack and curl, and tin to corred. corrode. A gentleman of utmost re-liability has just told me that two new shingle roofs were last fall covered with a preparation of coal tar, petroleum and ground slate, and they are ruined—the shingles have curled up, and the owners are preparing to new-roof the build-

To make a desirable cheap roof-paint, take 4 lbs. yellow ochre, 1 lb. venetian red, and add a little white lead and a red, and add a little white lead and a very little lamp black—the last two ingredients to improve the color simply—and mix with raw linseed oil. The lamp black should first be mixed or ground in a little oil so as to mix smoothly with the rest. This will make a durable paint, costing less than seventy cent a gallon at the present price of oil, averan also be put on with a good whitewash brush, or a wide, flat brush costing about 75 or 85 cents.

However valuable coal tar may be for some uses, it is not fit to be used on

some uses, it is not fit to be used on shingles, or wood exposed to the sun and weather.—Chas. Betts, in Country

St. Joseph County, Mich.

# Water Filter.

Rural New Yorker suggests this cheap rangement for securing a good supply

-Major Powell, the director of the Ethnological Bureau, has authorized a thorough exploration and survey of the prehistoric mounds of Ohio, without expense to the archæologists of the State, only asking their co-operation and the aid of land-owners in the way of permission to make thorough explorations.
All articles found in the explorations will be deposited in the museum of the Smithsonian Institute, becoming the property of the United States, and accessible without corrected. cessible without expense to all students of American ethnology. Facsimile easts of all specially interesting finds will be deposited in some central museum in the State of Obio.

State of Obio.

—In the United States is consumed about 150,000,000 pounds of starch per annum. During the year ending July I, 1883, there was exported from the United States 7,033,715 pounds of starch. The larger portion of this starch is made from Indian corn, though wheat and potatoes are used in limited quantities. Indiana takes the lead in this industry, producing nearly are suite or suite of the starch in the sta and potatoes are used in limited quantities. Indiana takes the lead in this industry, producing nearly or quite onethird of the total amount of starch made
from corn. There are twenty-four factories in this country engaged in the production of starch from corn. Indiana
claims eight of these factories. The tolamount of starch from corn made by tal amount of starch from corn made by these mills has recently been estimated

at 200,000,000 pounds per year. Why do not farmers experiment more largely with spring wheat? The winter wheat usually planted is liable to so many casualities and drawbacks—the Hessian fly, blight, rust, &c.—that it might be well worth while to venture a few lots of spring wheat next year, as they would certainly escape the fly in the fall, freezes of a wet spring, and other destructive visitations to which the Triticum hibernum, or winter wheat, is liable. Old Ohio farmers have told us that fair crops of summer or spring wheat were raised in this State, in early times, and there seems no good reason why the same thing flight not be repeated. It is a well known fact that the large millers of the Northwest greatly prefer spring to winter wheat as the basis of their best roller-made flour.

—Texas has made wonderful strides in Why do not farmers experiment more

Texas has made wonderful strides in prosperity during the past three years. The populative of 1,591,000 1880 fm. 1880 fm. 1880 fm. 1881 there were 57,501 acres of land occupied later, or 12,520,707 more than in 1880; the property valuation in the same time increased from \$311,470,736 to \$503,003,000; in 1882 cereals of an aggregate value of \$65,000,000 were produced and consumed at home, while products of the value of \$65,000,000 were produced and consumed at home, while products of the value of \$110,678,783 were shipped including 1,573,310 bales of cotton, 22,780,230 pounds of wool, and 13,312,746 hides. After all, the value of live stock towers above all other elements of her wealth, the value in 1883 reaching \$181,322,480, comprehending \$15,500,000 head of cattle, 1,327,600,000 head of cattle, 1,327,600,000 hogs and 500,000 goats, -Texas has made wonderful strides in

From the Copy Note of Part Service Ser

July

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A report this peace Amsden's

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# Che Shepherd.

Officers of the Missouri Wool Growers' Association.

ident-H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo. p-President-G. H. Wallace, Howa

er-N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo. tary-L. L. Seiler, Osborn, Mo.

OFFICERS OF THE MISSOURI MERINO SHEEP

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: I, for one, betto the slaughter that your Eng-lish friend has made on the Merino sheep in the Rural for mutton. This gentleman forgets that thirty years ago when he left England he had a much better relish for different dishes than he has at this late day. (No pies so palatable as those mother made forty years ago;) now I see no way of getting you and your English friend entirely cured of this prejudice that Merino sheep, when properly fattened and dressed, do not produce first class mutton, only by sendproperly fattened and dressed, as produce first-class mutton, only by sending you a saddle of the same once a week for a while, a thing I must certainly do as soon as the weather gets cool enough

### Philadelphia Wool Market.

The heavy failures in mercantile circles are creating uneasiness and causing a close scrutiny of credits; this, combined with the stringency in money and sales of goods at auction, has had an unfavorable effect on the wool market, and prices are somewhat lower taan quoted by us on July 2d. With easier money and a return of confidence, there would naturally follow an improvement in the demand, but it is questionable if this would induce a rise in values, as prices are not only near the importing point for wool The heavy failures in mercantile circles only near the importing point for wool and goods, but manufacturers still complain that there is no profit in running their mills, so a rise in the raw material, unless accompanied by a corresponding advance for goods, would likely be folowed by a stoppage of many mills, and thus a reduction in the demand would cause a prompt re-action. However, there are not wanting hopeful signs of a recovery from to-day's depression, but it is hardly likely to come in the shape of a boom; it will rather follow a legitimate demand for our large crops from foreign nations, a settlement of notifical issues. nations, a settlement of political issues, and a healthier state of the money mar-

preclude any further decline, and manufacturers themselves express this opinion, but at the same time are cautious about purchasing in excess of present wants because their goods are slow sale, and they hesitate to increase their liabilities in the present tight money mar- from 60 to 100 pounds—the last rarely

# Colorado City (Texas) Letter.

grass is inxuriant. I don't think I ever saw better anywhere. Sheep and cattle are getting in the best of order.

Still the mutton market has gone to pieces, for which there is abundant cause. Of late I have seen some shipped from here in a condition I would have been ashamed to exhibit them on the ranch. They were very thin scabby. ranch. They were very thin, scabby, and many of them only yearlings. In Chicago they are reported as having sold work to get them off at these figures. The railroads made all the profits on this venture. The owner could not have lost less than 60 to 70 cents per have lost less than 60 to 70 cents per When a man will not profit by the reduction of American Merinos. We experience of others, nor listen to those informed as to the demands of the markets, he deserves to be taught a lesson. Inferior animals are always at a discount, and especially so in the great markets of the East.

At 15 cents per pound for wool it will At 15 cents per pound for wool it will pay better to keep thin muttons at home and hold over for late fall or early spring less. The Wool Grower as well as ery other paper posted on this subct, has spoken against the plan alluded. Advice is generally a cheap combodity, but in this case it would have hold the shipper. A sheapen hold the shipper. A sheapen hold the shipper.

ngs of the land board. These are retreat to escape the attacks of the gadner of the state laws that the state depreciate the value of sheep than the reduction of the tariff on wool. So let them study these questions carefully, and vote for a state policy opposed to the measures mentioned. Every wool grower in Texas has a personal interest at the scape of the days stake in whatever pertains to the devel-

stake in whatever pertains to the development and success of sheep husbandry.
Let each of them remember this fact
and govern themselves accordingly. The
wool market does not show any perceptible improvement. In Colorado recelpts continue to be large. Sheepmen
say there is much yet on the ranches.

Texas Stockman, is one of the most vexations obstacles to successful wool growing. Now, I believe the only way to get rid of this pest is to apply the heroic Australian remedy. I should say, pass a law appointing a State scab inspector, and pay him a good salary. Let county inspectors be appointed, with power to appoint deputies, and have all the sheep inspected four times a year. Make dingerous to friend as well as foe. I have known men to keep a watch dog friend as well as foe. I have known men to keep a watch dog friend as well as foe. I have known men to keep a watch dog friend as well as foe. I have known men to keep a watch dog friend as well as foe. I have known men to keep a watch dog friend as well as foe. I have known men to keep a watch dog friend as well as foe. I have have have a him a line, I will the usefulness much readily imagination. First, if a dog is inclined to faithfully guardhis masser is properly, he is cross enough to be dangerous to friend as well as foe. I have known men to keep a watch dog friend as properly to watch, and a near neighbor had \$20 stolen while he kept a brave animal which I saw attack a little child in the day time.

A chained bull-dog is never much is the way of a burglar who had no property to watch, and a near neighbor had \$20 stolen while he kept a brave animal which I saw attack a little child in the day time.

A chained bull-dog is never much is the way of a burglar who had no property to watch, and a neighbor had \$20 stolen while he kept a brave animal which I saw attack a little child in the day time. appoint deputies, and have all the sheep inspected four times a year. Make dipping obligatory, and if a flock is found scabby on three consecutive inspections, let them be confiscated and destroyed, and let the State pay the one-half the assessed value of said flock. Let no sheep be moved from one range to another, or out of the country or State, without being thoroughly inspected, and

pronounced free from scab. Make it a jailable offense for a sheep owner to retuse to comply with the inspector's orders, and ditto for the inspector to do more or less than his duty.

### Two Clever Collies. -If you should visit Central Park some

ward fine morning, you might see young Shep, the collie that is being trained to take the place of old Shep, the eighteen-year-old veteran, at his lessons. He is never whipped, not even when he does wrong or makes mistakes, because that breaks the spirit of a collie, as, indeed, of any \*\*Tresident, Samuel Jewett, Independence;

Toe President, R. T McCully, Lees Summit;
Secretary and Treasurer, H. V. Pogsley,
Flattsburg; Directors, Harry McCullough,

Tayette; Philo D. Jewett, Independence, and
L. L. Seiler, Osborne; Committee on Pedisame order, and Shep Junior is made to keep still and watch him until it is executed. His first lesson is simply to guard a hat or a coat or stick thrown keep still and watch him until it is executed. His first lesson is simply to guard a hat or a coat or stick thrown upon the grass by the shepherd, and he is left out with it sometimes until late in the evening, to show him the importance of fidelity, the very first essential in a shepherd dog. Next he is taught to gather the sheep, to take them to the right, then to the left. After this he is sent on the trail of a lost sheep, with instructions to bring it back slowly. The most important lesson, and one young Shep has not yet learned, is that of going among the flock and finding out if any of among the flock and finding out if any of among the nock and intended out rany of them are missing. This, as may be im-agined, is by no means an easy task with a flock of eighty-two ewes and sixty-nine lambs. But old Shep can do it, for he knows every member of the flock, though to the ordinary observer they all look almost exactly alike. Indeed, old Shep-can if his master, the shenherd, is not G. B. BOTHWELL.

Breckenridge, Mo.

All right, brother Bothwell, that Englishman is even yet open to conviction, and so are we, too; and if a saddle of mutton comes along from week to week, by and by we'll try and convertinim. It will be mighty hard work, however.

can, if his master, the shepherd, is not mistaken, perform a feat more wonderful than this. The shepherd says that Shep, when uncertain whether some of the flock have not strayed up the bridle-path on their way home, while he was busy in keeping troublesome boys away, will take his stand at the gate of the fold and touch each sheep with his fore-paw as it. take his stand at the gate of the fold and touch each sheep with his fore-paw as it passes in. At such times he has the air of a farmer counting his cattle as they come home at night, and he wears an expression as if his mind were occupied with an intricate sum in addition.

"When the first prizes for Merino sheep were awarded to American Merinos at the International Exposition at Hamburg, about twenty years ago, says hamburg, about twenty years ago, says the San Francisco Chronicle, all Europe was astonished. The Yankee sheep took the prize over the best flocks of Europe, and they could not understand it. After the first surprise was over the European com; it will rather follow a legitimate emand for our large crops from foreign ations, a settlement of political issues, and a healthier state of the money maret.

We think present prices low enough to receive any further decline and manusured to the control of their own flocks, at what was then an unusual price. price. "The superiority of the American over

the best European families of Merinos is shown in the first place in its greater size and weight; while the rams of the most noted of the Spanish flocks range reached-the American rams run to 120 oounds, and upward to 180 pounds Colorado City (Texas) Letter.

Since my last letter was written, the section has had some good rains. The grass is luxuriant. I don't think I ever saw better anywhere. Sheep and cattle are getting in the best of order. rams have greatly exceeded this weight.

The American Merino is marked by strong folds and verinkles, and some flocks have been bred with a view to these. \* \* \*

"The American Merinos have been found to be superior to any of the European Merinos for improving the flocks of

pean Merinos for improving the flocks of pean Merinos for improving the flocks of Australia. A few months ago an' Aus-tralian flockmaster who called upon us said that the whole object of his visit to this country was the purchase of Ameri-can Merino rams. He attributed the great improvement which has lately been manifested in Australian sheep to the in-troduction of American Merinos. We notice that English agricultural

# A Portable Sheep Shed.

better not give all his time and reading to the study of the tariff on wool. There are other matters equally as important.

Information in regard to the supply and demand for mutton is worth knowing. Here were when to seed them to support the roof. This scantling is notched at the ends to hold up at the top, the port when to seed them to per divisor in two sections, and made of matched pine, with a top-board over the crack where the sections go to-gether. A scantling goes across the front to support the roof. This scantling is notched at the ends to hold up at the top, the per what is the ground. The roof is and demand for mutton is worth knowing. How and when to send them to market. Then they should pay attention to state affairs. At the present time several issues are under discussion of peculiar significance to sheep husbandry in Texas. Our sheepmen know the effects of a herd law. How it works to their detriment and discriminates against them as a class. They understand the workings of the lease system, the withdrawal of the watered lands from sale and are familiar with the autocratic rulings of the land board. These are ingues of the state laws that

pondent recently espouse the cause of the pusillanimous dog, and am persuaded to believe that she does so without mature serious consideration since she tells us of no real good purpose to which his dogship may be employed. And to anticipate any attempts in this line, I will take the position that the usefulness which the dog is given so much credit for is chiefly imagination. First, if a dog is inclined to faithfully quard his mag-

savage dogs, the same evil spirit is pro-duced, and no reform accomplished. Will people never learn the power and in-

fluence of kindness?

Farther I boldly assert that ninety-five per cent of all the dogs in the world are unmitigated nuisances which ought to be abated. If so, you may ask why is such a great and universal nuisance so such a great and universal nuisance so popular, and why is it not put down? I answer because the world is full of delusions and the people are given to false views and wrong practices. In proof of which I call attentien to the subject of intemperance. In by-gone days, respectable people even thought they could not engage in harvesting or log-rolling. not engage in harvesting or log-rolling without the use of whiskey. You can hardly find a Dutchman or Irishman who hardly find a Dutchman or Irishman who is not now a slave to his pipe; the German thinks he must have his lager beer, and our whole present population with the exception of a few old and wise heads, are idolatrous worshipers of fashion.

Do we need farther proof? How many false and contradictory systems of reli-gion does the world contain? Again, the dog is of a savage, combative nature, given to habits of offensive cruelty; the ase and similar nature of man is seen in the numerous wars and persecutions the world has produced, hence the affection of man toward the dog, lies in their affinity so far as this element is concerned. A poor comparison you say, yet what is man but an animal with two natures, the base and the people which tures, the base and the noble, which should we cultivate and which suppress. Has any one with a reasonable amount of observation failed to have seen men

who apparently have more affection for their dogs than their wives and families. Also who will deny that the deaths and nisery caused by hydrophobia is a thou-and times greater than all the benefit sand times greater than all the benefit the world has derived from dogs, to say nothing about their appetite for fresh mutton. No, I am not a "tramp agent or pedlar," but have lived half a century, been a freeholder nineteen years and never owned a dog.--O. Moffet, in Iowa Homestead.

### Mutton Merinos.

A Western stockman says:--"I would as soon raise and feed 300 merinos as 200 as soon raise and feed 300 merrinos as 200 Cotswold until three years considering the difference in feed and handling. Perhaps some with what are called the mutton breeds. Well I have had some, in both this countries of the constant of th n both this country and also in Europe. Now I will tell you the principal reason why the mutton qualities of the merinos have not been developed. The merino has been considered only profitable for wool, and therefore most breeders have paid little attention to the carcass; and as a general thing the more winkles and grease the better, and that in nearly every case destroys the mutton qualities of the chose of the charman and the second of the chose of the charman and the second of the second of

never kill sheep. We are not prepared to say whether this is true or not. It is a fact, however, that most of our sheep killing dogs are mongrels. We never knew what we usually call a good dog, spoon or metal saucer and hold it over a knew what we usually call a good dog, spoon or metal saucer and hold it over a knew what we usually call a good dog, spoon or metal saucer and hold it over a knew what we usually call a good dog, spoon or metal saucer and hold it over a knew what we usually call a good dog, spoon or metal saucer and hold it over a knew what we usually call a good dog, spoon or metal saucer and hold it over a knew what we usually call a good dog, spoon or metal saucer and hold it over a knew what we usually call a good dog, spoon or metal saucer and hold it over a knew what we usually call a good dog, spoon or metal saucer and hold it over a knew what we usually call a good dog, spoon or metal saucer and hold it over a knew what we usually call a good dog, spoon or metal saucer and hold it over a knew what we usually call a good dog, spoon or metal saucer and hold it over a knew what we usually call a good dog, spoon or metal saucer and hold it over a knew what we usually call a good dog, spoon or metal saucer and hold it over a knew what we usually call a good dog, spoon or metal saucer and hold it over a knew what we usually call a good dog, spoon or metal saucer and hold it over a knew what we usually call a good dog, spoon or metal saucer and hold it over a knew what we usually call a good dog, spoon or metal saucer and hold it over a knew what we usually call a good dog, spoon or metal saucer and hold it over a knew what we usually call a good dog whether the saucer and hold it over a knew what we usually call a good dog whether the saucer and hold it over a knew what we usually call a good dog whether the saucer and hold it over a knew what we want whether the saucer and hold it over a knew what we want whether the saucer and hold it over a knew what we want whether the saucer and hold it ove killing dogs are intogrees knew what we usually call a good dog, a valuable dog, to be guilty of sheep killing, and none of our ordinarily good dogs are bred as highly as some dogs are. However others affirm that they have known the good dog to kill sheep. But we are not sure but that the better the dog is fed—and the more valuable the dog the better care we take of it—the less liable he is to be a terror to our flocks. Ordinarily the dog has little attention given it. No care is taken to supply it with such food as its system may supply it with such food as its system in the supply it with such food as its system in the supply it with such food as its system it nocks. Ordinarily the dog has fattle attention given it. No care is taken to supply it with such food as its system may require, and like other animals that are not properly fed, it is starved. We often see the evidence of the kind of starvation that war saying in page of the design. tion that may exist in case of the dog when other animals have what we call wrong object, and may have to

he converts a productive country into a barren waste. In the Madras presidency alone there are over fourteen millions of goats, and they have destroyed the young forest trees, and reduced, through the annihilation of moisture-absorbing herannihilation of moisture-absorbing her-bage, many of the water-courses into dry ravines. One of the agricultural papers has declared war upon the mammiferous quadruped of the genus Cappa, and it re-peats the story of a traveler to the effect peats the story of a traveler to the effect that the introduction of goats into St. Helena utterly destroyed a whole flora of forest trees and with them all the insects, molusca and perhaps birds dependent upon them. It also calls attention to the theory that the barrenness in Central Asia is due, in a great measure, to the destructiveness of the flocks and herds of the nomadic tribes. The goat is such a ravenous animal that he will eat the bark of trees when he can get nothing better. of trees when he can get nothing better, and he is as disastrous to a thicket as a stout grubbing hoe.

T-Why should a dog that does not crave food kill a sheep for the purpose of eating it? Even the hog, which is the most ravenous consumer of food that we have among animals, gets its fill, and we cannot tempt it with food. Is it not perfectly reasonable to suppose that the dog can be filled so that it will not eat more? But it must be the right kind of food, else like the fat ox that is stuffed full of corn it will still be hunger. The dog is else like the fat ox that is stuffed full of corn, it will still be hungry. The dog is a meat eating animal. Its nature largely partakes of that of the wolf, so much so that if it once gets the taste of mutton, the habit of killing sheep will never be broken. You might as well kill such a dog first as last. We have no doubt that rabies, to say nothing about other kinds of sickness, are frequently the result of improper feed. frequently the result of improper feeding, and we believe it would pay to give the matter of feeding our dogs more attention and more study.

# From Death's Door.

Many who were thought by physicians and friends to be at death's door have been restored to their families and to comparative good beaith by the new Vitalizing Treatment of Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard St., Philadelphis. The cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, and various Chronic diseases are indeed wonderful, and are attracting wide attention. Nothing like it is known in medical history. If you have an interest in learning all about this new Treatment, write to them, and pamphies to dwater, and the yolk contains 52 per cent. The egg is purely animal food, and yet there is none of the disagreeable work of the butcher necessary to obtain it. Most people prefer eggs fried moderatels hard. This is, how-

# Che Poultry Bard.

Gapes, is the expressive name 'derived

the chief symptom of a disease

which chiefly attacks the younger chick-ens. It is a disease that has long been known, as the fowls affected with it give such unmistakable signs of its presence. It is due to the presence in the wind pipe, of a parasitic worm, called simply the "gape worm," or in scientific language, "syngamus trachælis," or by some nat-"syngamus trachains," or by some nat-uralists, "selerostoma syngamus." It is not found in the hen alone, but occurs also in the turkey, duck, and all domes-tic birds, besides various wild species, as the partridge, pheasant, lapwing, black stork, magpie, hooded crow, green wood-necker, starling, and swift. (This listpecker, starling, and swift. (This list is quoted from English authorities, and these birds are not in all cases the same as those known by this name in America.) Dr. Andrew Wiseuthal, of Baltimore, in 1797, appears to have first published an account of the waldy. The lished an account of the malady. fully-developed worms are found, as already stated, in the windpipe. They are ready stated, in the windpipe. They are of a pale reddish color. The female is about five-eighths of an inch long, and one thirty-fifth of an inch thick. The made only one-eighth of an inch long and one-fiftieth thick. But the two sexes are always found united, the male being attached to the female far enough down. so that the heads are about on a level. so that the heads are about on a level, making a figure not unlike a two-tined hay fork, with a rather short handle. The head of the female is much larger than that of the male, and has six lips. Dr. Spencer Cobbold describes it as fol-"In both sexes the surface of the body is quite smooth, but the female disbody is quite smooth, but the female dis-plays a series of spirrally arranged lines, which, at first sight, convey the idea of a natural twisting of the body; this, how-ever, is more apparent than real. The body of the female toward the tail exbody of the female toward the tail ex-hibits a decided tendency to fold upon itself. The lower part of the body pre-serves a tolerably uniform thickness al-most to the extremity, where it is sud-denly constricted to form a narrow, mucronate, pointed tail, scarcely visible to the naked eye. Employing a pocket lens, it is, easy to observe through the

it is surer, is to put some carbolic acid of the clear, transparent quality, into a spoon or metal saucer and hold it over a spoon or metal saucer and hold it over a lamp. Dense white fumes will arise, gobbler may appear high, yet the value Hold the chicken's head in these until it is not result against the value and the sail weight of the spools are the sail weight of the value has a late of the variety is not easily estimated. It would be well to be derived from the use of the variety is not easily estimated.

weboeu portion, save about one inch of its tip, dip it into spirits of turpentine or keroseue and carefully insert it in the windpipe and turn it around several times, some of the worms will be killed and some will come out with the feathwhen other animals have what we call an unnatural appetite, and eat wood, an unnatural appetite, and eat wood, is brickbats, dirt, etc. The dog through instinct, goes to the sheep. It finds there good food that supplies the needs of its system, and if it is starved, it is not to blame for doing it. Perhaps then after all we have bestowed our curses upon the windpipe by cutting into it from the outside in order to rewrong object, and may have to let the move the parasites. This is not so diffilet the move the parasites. This is not so diffiwrong object, and may have to let the dog alone, and give attention to the owner. An exchange says it has no idea that sheep killing and sheep worrying dogs are those that are properly fed, and we think there is a great deal of truth in that view of it.

The goat flourishes in India, and the grave charge is brought against him that he converts a productive country into a new think there is a productive country into a productive country into a new think there is a great deal of truth in that view of it.

The soal flourishes in India, and the grave charge is brought against him that he converts a productive country into a new think there is a great deal of truth in that view of it.

The soal flourishes in India, and the grave charge is brought against him that he converts a productive country into a new think there is a great deal of truth in that view of it.

This is not so difficult and operation as it seems, the main truth in the operation. Sew upon the hole, taking care to stitch only the external skin Internal treatment is sometimes recommended, such as cracked corn soaked in alum water, or kerosene. After recovery the fowls should be carefully produced for awhile: those while hole. nursed for awhile; those which have died should be burned to prevent the in-fection of the others. When the disease appears in a flock, fluid carbolate, or camphor, or lime should be added to the drinking water to prevent infection, and the sick should be put by themselves. As the subject is very important, we add still other methods of treatment recommended. Camphor has been given in pills the size of a pea with success; alum and sulphur in the form of fine powder, blown down the throat will destroy the worms. Lime will also effect the purpose, and may be applied by putting the chickens into a box covered with fine muslin, and sifting powdered lime through this, but not so fast as to smother the chickens. A few years ago, while living in New York State, the gapes swept off my young chicks by the score. camphor, or lime should be added to the living in New York State, the gapes swept off my young chicks by the score. All the above remedies were tried to no purpose. Finally I saw in the New York Weekly Witness mustard seed highly recommended. Although having no faith in it, I concluded to give it a trial. One dose usually effected a complete cure; never had occasion to use it more than twice. From that time to this it has been my only remedy. A tablespoonful of the black seed (whole) to a pint of meal is about the right proportion.

It would be wise to substitute more eggs in our daily diet, than we do, in place of meat, for they would be not only more palatable, but cheaper than beef. For instance, in the Summer when eggs are worth eight or ten cents a dozen and beef is worth from 10 to 12 cents per pound, one dozen of ordinary hens eggs will weigh one-and-a-half pound, which at 10 cents per dozen would be six-and-two-third cents per pound against 10 to 12 for beef. Not pound against 10 to 12 for beef. Not only this, but there is more solid nutriment in the egg, there being no bones or tough pieces to go to waste. An egg is made up of one part shell, six parts white or albumen, and three parts yolk.

ever, one of the poorest ways to cook them so far as the health is concerned; for, so cooked, they are hard to digest. The most healthy way to cook them is to boil them about four minutes, which takes away the animal taste which is ometimes he stints himself too much in order to have a large supply for market. It would be found much better, however, to use all he wants at home instead of paying a higher price for less nutritious meat.—H. S. Waldo.

Profit on Eggs in Summer The reason why eggs are cheap in the warm season is because the conditions for laying are more favorable, and of course the number sent to market is greater. But because eggs are cheap in summer is no reason why they are not a source of profit. If the price is lower a source of profit. If the price is lower the quantity is correspondingly increased, and the profit realized, as compared with the expense, is fully equal to that derived in winter. There is not only a saving in the quantity of food required by the fowls in the warm season, but less care is enforced on the manager. The water and soft food does not freeze, and the fowls are not in that helples. and the fowls are not in that helples condition so often noticed when the snow is on the ground and all avenues leading out from the coops blocked up. For every egg laid by the hens in the winter, on an average, there will be two in summer, and the poultryman can betthe standard and the pointry man can bet-ter afford to sell eggs at a lower price (as compared with the cost of those pro-duced in winter) in the summer than he can earlier in the season.

If we will fairly overlook the fact that

we expect too much at times from poultry, and compare the prices obtained for eggs, in proportion to cost of produc-tion, it will be made very plain that farmers derive a larger revenue from esteem. Persons traveling should keep! farmers derive a larger revenue from eggs, in proportion to capital invested than from any other source, and it is doubtful if poultry are unprofitable, even when eggs are down to the lowest figures they sometimes reach.

### Prevention of Fowl Cholera.

-The losses from this disease range lens, it is easy to observe through the transparent integument the spacious digestive canal, surrounded on all sides by sinuous foldings of the ovarium, tuba, and uterus—the vagina terminating laterally at a point corresponding with the line of the upper fourth of the body. Here the male is usually found, rigidly affixed by means of a strong memberanes such from a few hundred dollars to two hundred thousand dollars in both this country and also in Europe. Now I will tell you the principal reason why the mutton qualities of the merinos have not been developed. The merino has been considered only profitable for wool, and therefore most breeders have paid little attention to the carcass; and as a general thing the more winkles and grease the better, and that in nearly every case destroys the mutton qualities of the beep. On the other hand, the breeders of mutton sheep have paid little attention to the wool, and a great deal to the form and fattening questions. In order to make merino profitable for mutton as well as wool we have to look more to the size and build of our sheep. The merino can be improved in size a great deal I know from experience, and not injure them for wool either.

—It is often said that highly bred dogs never kill sheep. We are not prepared to say whether this is true or not. It is for the more to the size and build of our sheep. The merino can be improved in size a great deal I know from experience, and not injure them for wool either.

—It is often said that highly bred dogs never kill sheep. We are not prepared to the said that highly bred dogs never kill sheep. We are not prepared to say whether this is true or not. It is for the male is usually found, rigidly affixed by means of a strong membranaus suckets by means of the excrement of sick fowls, or the flesh or other parts of dead the holdy. This disease was very trouble some in the East, but we have never seen a case in Minnesota.

Symptoms—The disease occurs most frequently in July and August, in unclean places, fed with unwholesome food and impure water. The whole windpipe is sometimes completely filled with the little worms, and in order to breathe the fowl throws up its head and gapes, the fowl throws up its head

### Value of a Bronze Cobbler

is not easily estimated. It would be well for several farmers to form a club for the purpose of procuring such a fowl, as it is well known that a single mating of the gobbler and hen renders all the eggs that may be laid fertile, which is a great advantage in a large flock or numbers of small flocks. The difference in the weight of a large turkey and a small one, is an important matter, as the turkey one, is an important matter, as the turkey is an industrious forager, and picks up the greater, portion of his food, which brings the actual cost of production to a low sum when large and small weights are compared.

-A practical poultry raiser says that —A practical pointry raiser says that the following receipt is a sule cure for gapes: Take two quarts of cracked corn, two tablespoonfuls of good wood ashes, sifted, and a tablespoonful of ground ack pepper; mix the whole and scald Feed four times a day.

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# Horticultural.

[Judge Samuel Miller, Bluftton, Mo. will assist in conducting the Horticultural Depart-ment in this journal. Any inquiries addressed to him willoe promptly answered through the RURAL WORLD.

### Notes From Samuel Miller. THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER PEACH.

A report reaches me from Texas that this peach is not even as early as the Amsden's June. That the trees are young yet and may make a difference. Of course they will not be as early on the trees the first bearing, as on older trees, but it should still be ahead of Amsden. Among all our readers there must be some who have both on equal footing, and we will be obliged to them for their experience with this new peach.

### CLEAN GROUNDS.

It has often been said that some own ground in the condition that they tell others to do, and there is considerable truth in it. I have seen it abroad; and need not go far from here to see it on my own place. Just this 16th of June I used the scythe in a part of my own vineyard; because there was no time to use the plow at the proper period. No plow nor hoe has disturbed the soil this year on the above alluded part and yet the vines have made at the restraction of the soil this year on the above alluded part and yet the vines have made at the restraction of the soult in the forists of Rochester have devoted the soil this year on the above alluded part and yet the vines have made at the restraction of the soil this year on the above alluded and the restraction of the soil this year on the above alluded and the restraction of the soil this year on the above alluded and the restraction of the soil this year on the above alluded and the restraction of the soil this year on the above alluded and the restraction of the soil this year on the above alluded and the restraction of the soil this year on the solve in the forists of Rochester have devoted the soil this year on the solve and they are regarded by many as the original, uncultivated by species. Two sorts of wild apples are common in the southern Europe, and especially by many as the original, uncultivated by species. Two sorts of wild apples are common in the southern Europe, and they are regarded by many as the original, uncultivated by species. Two sorts of wild apples are common in the southern Europe, and they are regarded by many as the original southern Europe, and they are regarded by many as the original southern Europe, and they are regarded by many as the original southern Europe, and they are regarded by many as the original southern Europe, and they are regarded by many as the original southern Europe, and they are regarded by many as the original southern Europe, and they are regarded by many as the original southern Europe, and they are regarded by many as the original southern E period. No plow nor hoe has disturbed the soil this year on the above alluded part, and yet the vines have made an enormous growth; and the grapes on canes that broke loose from the stakes and wires, are not half as badly affected by the rot, as those exposed to the air rand supstine.

rieties.
Now, I do not wish to encourage careless cultivation, but we may perhaps learn something from this: Some years ago the Concords made a clear sweep of the rot all around here, except in a clover field of mine, where a Concord vine-yard had been, and where some were not grubbed out deep enough and grew. On those vines lying on the ground and overgrown with clover the grapes were free from rot, and ripened well.

### GRAPES. G. E. Carroll:

I would recommend for Early grapes— White Lady and Rommel's Faith Medium, Martha, Eva and Elvira, Late Triumph, if you will lay the vine down in the fall, and cover a little, you have the finest white grape, out-door grown, in America. Some winters it goes through safe, but is often damaged. Although last winter was 30° below zero here, and my Triumph was not protected, we will have some spieddid bushess.

some splendid bunches.

Black grape, for early—Early Victor,
Tolman and Medium, Worden, Concord,
(if you can keep it from rotting) and for
late, Doffance is my choice, but, like
Triumph, it needs protection.

Red—Brighton, Massasoit and Jefferson, the latter promises to be one of the

son, the latter promises to be one of the best grapes we ever have had. The ro will be overcome, I hope, soon.
That carbolic acid cure will be reported upon, I hope, this season.

### A STRAWBERRY BED.

How many strawberry plants should I have for my own family use, is some-times asked? That depends somewhat upon the number of the family and how

much of eaters of such fruit they are.

On summing up my crop this season, and deducting from the whole crop picked what we sold, found that all consumed in the house independent of what was eaten in the patch, 213 quarts.

There reaches the first from this any.

what was eaten in the parch, 215 quarts.
There are eight of us. From this any one can make his own calculation. Supposing each hill produced one pint of berries, a man with a family of eight should set out 500 plants for his own use. Of course it costs sugar, but what it saves in meat, will more than make up for it and then no doctor's hills. From the product of the state of use of the state of the state of use of the state of use of the state of use of for it, and then no doctor's bills. From the very start of our strawberries to the end, there was not a murmur of any complaint; but just as soon as the were over there were spells of illness.

Raspberries are used freely here also, the description of the start of th

but I don't like them so well nor do I consider them as wholesome. If I could have strawberries fresh all the year, here, o fruit on the earth would induce me o go elsewhere.

Please indicate through the columns Please indicate through the columns of RURAL World a remedy for raspberry and blackberry canes of this season's growth, which appear to decay at or below surface of ground and are easily broken off by winds.

Very Respectfully, L. L. REDMAN.

Ashland, Ill., July Sth, 1884.

aloffe that is doing the damage? I would clean the rubbish if any, and the ground around the crowns of the stools, and give them a dose of lime or ashes. But if wind, it has probably done all the damage that will occur this season.

Baronness Rothschild: A light pink rose, very symmetrical, but without fragrant and a free bloomer. It blossoms after other varieties have ceased to produce flowers.

son, but I did not smoke them enough, hence many are wormy and dropping prematurely; but still we have abun-dance. Weaver and De Soto should bear next season here. Bluffton, Mo.

### Fairest Flower of All.

ACRES IN ONE PLAT DEVOTED TO THE CULTURE OF THE QUEEN OF FLOWERS—THIRTY THOUSAND PLANTS IN BLOOM AT ONE TIME-LIST OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL VARIETIES.

be datavated and this seal only be done
by gradual steps. A quarter of a century
ago very few of these beautiful flowers
were grown in this section. Aside from
one or two bushels of the "hundred leaf" writers on Horticulture do not keep their rose or the common white rose the front own ground in the condition that they yards of residences were bare to floral

nd sunshine.

This was the case with different va- and, as in other matters relating of floriculture and horticulture, have taken the culture and horticulture, have taken the lead in this branch of their extensive business. A Herald reporter accepted an invitation from Mr. W. C. Barry to visit the plantation of roses on the Cobb farm. This is one of the most beautiful sights imaginable. Five acres of land which comprises this "block" was covered with rose bushes in full bloom. Every shade of color, excepting blue and green was here displayed. Mr. Barry kindly pointed out and named the different varieties. To the unexperienced eye all appear equally beautiful but those who have studied the art know that some varieties are better fitted for this climate and bet-

ter adapted for home culture than others.

The most thrifty bushes, with a few exceptions, are grown on "Manetti" stocks, which were imported from Europe. Those varieties, which are of Europe. Those varieties, which are or slow growth when propagated from the root thrive best and mature quickest when budded on the imported stock. They are also much more hardy and better calculated to withstand the rigors of our severe winters. Among the varieties noted as particularly fine are the

Rev. J. B. M. Camm: This rose is named after an English clergyman, and is carmine, semi-globular in form, and is

searmine, semi-globular in form, and is very fragrant.

Eugenie Verdier: The flower is a beautiful silver-pink, tinged with a fawn and finely formed; the plant has large, lustrous foliage.

Alfred Colomb: This is a brilliant carnine rese of the Jaconomics for silverse of the Jac

mine rose of the Jacqueminot family, very large and extremely fragrant. It is one of the best varieties for general cul-Marie Baumann: A brilliant carmine-crimson rose of exquisite color and form

crimson rose of exquisite color and form and very fragrant.

Marie Rady: Flower vermillion shaded with crimson, large and of globular form and very fragrant.

Baron de Bonstetten: Flower rich, velvety maroon, very large and full.

Jean Liabaud. A crimson-maroon flower, illumined with scarlet, large, full and fragrant.

and fragrant.
Prince Camille de Rohan: Splendid crimson flower, large and moderately

full.

Xavier Olibo: A very dark rose of a rich crimson color and large size; one of the finest varieties grown.

Louis Van Houtte: A crimson-maroon rose of medium size; blooms very free

and is the best crimson rose grown.

Boieldieu: A cherry red rose, very large

ly broken off by winds.
Very Respectfully, L. L. REDMAN.
Ashland, Ill., July 8th, 1884.
Are you sure that it is not the wind
aloffe that is doing the damage? I

not of itself profitable in this section. In New York and other large cities, the florist who succeeds in producing a large number of blooms just after the close of the Lenten season, is sure of a fortune, as very high prices are paid. To do this requires a great deal of skill, combined with more or less good luck. In Rochester the demand for roses in winter is not very great, and prices are not high enough to make their production remunierative. For years it was the ambition of culturists to produce a green rose. This has been done, and now they are trying to get a blue one. Never has the reporter seen a more beautiful sight that presented by the rose plantation show described. In the flora! world the rose stands pre

etc., are supposed to be crosses between the two. The original home of the apple tree, Purus Malus, is a matter of un tree, Pyrus Matus, is a matter of uncer-tainty. Wild apples are common in southern Europe, and they are regarded by many as the original, uncultivated species. Two sorts of wild apples are recognized by European botanists, one characterized chiefly by smooth leaves, origin of cultivated plants, is not convinced that the wild apples of Europe represent the original species; he doubts if they are any more than cultivated apples run wild. This author regards that part of Persia extending from Trebizonde to Ghilan as the most probable home of the apple, although he thinks it quite possible, if, indeed, not probable, that the species originally existed also towards the eastern part of Europe. There is little doubt but that the apple the apple, although he thinks it quite possible, if, indeed, not probable, that the species originally existed also towards the eastern part of Europe. There is little doubt but that the apple was widely known throughout Europe previous to the records of the Greeks or Romans. It was probably brought to Europe with the early Aryan migrations. The name apple is itself a history of the fruit. The root of the word is nearly the same in all the ancient oriental languages, and from those languages, instead of the more modern Latin or other European tongues, our word is evident. and the wind berries and the nazer int, it is the only one for which we have a name that is not derived from the Latin or French. It seems to have accompanied them on a northern route from the western spur of the Himalayan Mountains." Dried and carbonized pieces of apples are found in the results. Mountains." Dried and carbonized pieces of apples are found in the prehistoric lake dwellings of Switzerland, and in some instances they appear to belong to an age earlier than that in which metals were used. It is possible that these pieces of apples were derived from wild crabs, although collateral evidence.

—All teties noted as particularly nue and the set of the best of the hardy varieties.

Marshall P. Wilder: This rose was grown by Elwanger & Barry from the seed of the Jacqueminot. It is of vigorous growth, with large blooms of a cherry carmine color, and produces flowers were armine color. The produces flowers were used. It is provided these pieces of apples were derived from the seed of the Jacqueminot. It is of vigorous growth, with large blooms of a cherry carmine color, and produces flowers were used. It is provided the produce of apples were derived from the points to a different origin. They probably represent the earliest stages of apple culture in Europe. Much later the growth of the produces flowers and produces flowers were used. It is provided to the produce of apples were derived from points to a different origin. They probably represent the earliest stages of apple culture in Europe. Much later the growth of the produce of the produces flowers and produces flowers are these pieces of apples were derived from points to a different origin. They probably represent the earliest stages of apple culture in Europe. Much later the growth of the produces flowers and produces flowers are produced by the produces flowers and produces flowers are produced by the produces flowers and produces flowers are produced by the these varieties were inferior. Pliny asserts that some sorts were so sour as to turn the edge of a knife.—Ex.

American Vines in France. -The report of the British consul in as it did at first, not an acre of vineyard would by this time have been left. It appears, however, that it is now declining from year to year, both in respect of the acreage affected and the number of the acreage affected and the number of the properties of the p troduction of American vines has been attended with excellent results. In the attended with excellent results. In the Gironde there are about 700 hectares of land planted with French vines grafted on American stock, and it has been re-cently stated on good authority that this operation is successful in 50 out of 100 cases in which it is tried.

beauty entirely its own. Much of this beauty lies in the shape of the top. The natural forms of trees, when tastily grouped, produce much the best effects.

duce flowers.

Although I intended pushing my young canes early, it was left too long, and now the recent storms have blown more down. It would be a good plan to hill around and among the canes five inches of earth as soon as the young canes are well started.

There is an insect that stings the young canes about a foot from the tips, but the cane only dies from that up, and doesn't really do much harm. If this matter at the root is an insect or disease, it is new to me, but the lime application will be likely to benefit if either.

Should be now commenced, plum first, cherry next; apple, pear and peach a month later, and the latter on young stocks can sometimes be budded as late as October, but it is not advisable to put it off so late.

In budding there seems to be a wide range as to different kinds growing on stocks of different character, yet it is best to keep in the family as near as possible. Pear will grow on apple, but it should be done fear the ground so that in transplanting, the union gets under ground.

Apricot will grow on either plum or budden as late in transplanting, the union gets under ground.

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Apricot will grow on either plum or budden as late in transplanting, the union gets under ground.

Apricot will grow on either plum or budden as late in the season.

Budden that will and the later on young stocks can sometimes be budded as late as October, but it is not advisable to put it will not last. Plum on peach, but it should be done fear the ground so that in transplanting, the union gets under ground.

Apricot will grow on either plum or budden the first days the proper to prune them each; the stability of the beautiful form, and blooms until a cane stability of the testablished towers. Cherry rose color, with large flat flowers.

La France: This variety was grown from the seed of the common tea rose. Its color in the same way, and so continue until perfection is attained. Find the delicacy of its

the old writers on the subject.

This has been done, and now they are trying to get a blue one. Never has the reporter seen a more beautiful sight than that presented by the rose plantation above described.

Origin of the Apple.

Our cultivated apples undoubtedly sprang from two distinct species of plants, one the Pyrus Malus, the parent of our ordinary large apples, the other Pyrus prunifolia, the Siberian crabapple. Our large crabapples, as Transcendants, etc., are supposed to be crosses between

—The "foliage plant" or coleus of the gardens is mostly a native of Java. The sorts most cultivated have originated from a Javan species and its natural variety. The species and its variety each commemorate in their names botanical explorers. Dr. Blume has been a most renowned explorer of the Javan flora renowned explorer of the Javan hora, and the plant Coleus Blumel is named for him. The variety Verschaffeltii does honor to another man. The coleus belongs to the mint family of plants, along with thyme, sage, peppermint,

-The Farm and Garden describes the method of June grafting, which can be practiced where early set scions have failed. It is to split the bark on one

stead of the more modern Latin or other European tongues, our word is evidently derived. Says Dr. Prior: "This was, apparently, the only fruit with which our ancestors were acquainted before they came into Europe; for, with the exception of a few wild berries and the hazel tain than formerly has lost some of its original ferting.

has lost some of its original ferting.

tacks of insects on the fruit will account for part of the failure, but when the trees fail to blossom the reason must be looked for elsewhere. In making a compost for orchards, a due proportion of potash should be added. The tree is vearly storing up more and more potash and unless the supply is report to the destructive simoon, attacks of predatory robbers and the agony of dying from thirst are dissipate i on reaching of the desert, an oasis. Partaking of that which recuperates, they meet their future difficulties with recruited meet their future difficulties

-All caterpillars that subsist on —All caterpillars that subsist on leaves, be they those of the grape, apple, potato, cotton, or other plants may be destroyed by liquid Paris green poison. This is prepared by using the dry green and water in the proportion of one pound of the former to forty gallons of water; mix thoroughly and keep well stirred or shaken while it is being applied. A force pump with hose and broadcast spray, or a bellows atomizer, is the best implement for distributing it; but where the foliage can be reached, an ordinary water-pot can be reached, an ordinary water-pot The report of the British consul in the Bordeaux district goes to show that about four-sevenths of the area planted with vines in France has been destroyed by the phylloxera since its introduction, and had the pest continued to progress as it did at first, not an acre of vineyard would by this time have been left. It

rust, which has ruined so many apple trees in Kentucky, originated from cedar trees growing near orchards. Green, woody balls, the size of walnuts, grewon the cedars. These balls were full of horns, resembling roots, and when it rained or the weather was very they would swell into a deep red, soft jelly-like substance, more than a dred times their original size. Horlicultural Notes.

—The ribbon grass of the gardens is a cultivated variety of the wild phalaris or reed canary grass, which is common in most parts of the country. When allowed to grow in a wet place the ribbon grass is said to return to the original.

dred times their original size. When the rains would cease these roots would shrink back to their original size and leave an impalpable red powder. This powder, being very fine, was easily lifted by the winds, and, lodging on the leaves of the apple trees, caused them to rust and fall. That this was the cause of the rust was proved by the fact they when and tail. That this was the cause of the rust was proved by the fact that where rust was proved by the fact that where the ceutry entirely its own. Much of this appeared and the trees bore full crops of beauty lies in the shape of the top. The latural forms of trees, when tastily

-Hybrid perpetual roses are yearly inrouped, produce much the best effects. It is, therefore, a mistake to suppose that ornamental trees should be pruned that ornamental trees should be pruned that ornamental shrubs, such as mock-orange (improperly called syrinded). He must early in Spring before they blossom. Most ornamental shrubs should be pruned after flowering.

If one wishes to improve a certain flower, fruit or vegetable he must first decide what kind of a product he wishes to produce. He must have his ideal always in his mind. He must then select in the same way, and so continue until perfection is attained.

French wine-growers often protect their vines from frosts by smoke from burning straw and other combustibles. applied with most benencial effect during the summer months, for roses will
bear strong stimulants better than almost any other shrub, and the hybrid
perpetuals will utterly repudiate their
name if they are not thus stimulated, unless the soil is very rich.

—On summer evenings large moths may be seen whirring about the white and yellow flowers. They will be seen to possess long proboces which they insert into long-tubed flowers for the purpose of extracting the honey. These insects ore known as sphinx moths. Many of them are very injurious to vegetation. shossible. Pear will grow on apple, but it will not last. Plum on peach, but it should be done fiear the ground so that in transplanting, the union gets under ground.

Apricot will grow on either plum or peach, the latter will make a bigger tree, but it is said will not bear heavy, nor bear as well as on plum.

Pear can be budded on quince, but the Angers quince should be used, as on the common it is short lived.

This should be done fiear the plum or bear as well as on plum.

Pear can be budded on quince, but the Angers quince should be used, as on the common it is short lived.

This should be done of the fine one seets of the first red color, with carmine center, and the trouble of looking after the borers, which are quite as bad on quince as on the apple.

There are many wild plum trees in the country that could easily be converted into Wild Goose, Louisa, Weaver, De Soto, etc., with a little trouble. And if one wants of the finer ones Imperial Gage, Lombard, McGhaulini, Gen. Hand, Purple and Yellow Egg, etc.

All these are easily grown if only the curious of the finer ones imperial Gage, Lombard, McGhaulini, Gen. Hand, Purple and Yellow Egg, etc.

All these are easily grown if only the curious in the possible of the many spanning and the most of the finer one support of the purplement of the ground to the depth of two feet. This was planted upon ground plowed in the curioulio is kept off.

My Wild Goose are very full this sea-

—There are only a few vines that will cling of their own accord. These are the varieties of the English ivy, the trumpet vine and the different kinds of ampelopsis; and even the English ivy will not stick to smooth walls. But if the trumpet vine or the ampeloration. pet vine or the ampelopsis be planted with the ivy the latter will cling to the other vines as well as to the wall, and then keep safe hold. The evergreen euonymus makes a good self-climbing yine, though not as much used as it real-ly deserves to be. In order to have the ly deserves to be. In order to have the beauty of variety which the great number affords, it is best to have trellises over the face of the walls. These are best made of strong galvanized wire. Iron hooks should be fastened, by melted sulphur, into stones sunk under ground, and others up under the eaves, and the wires attached to these, so as to make the meshes about a foot service. make the meshes about a foot make the mesnes about a foot apart. Properly done these wires will last a life-time, and the vines will, with a very little help, make their way of their own accord up the wires. Recently the writer noted a plant of the red-berried pyra-

"John, what is that sear on your chin? "That scar? Oh! that is a relic of ism!"—Rochester Union.

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A correspondent wants to know if there i nore than one religious denomination that believes in feet-washing. It is sincerely to be noped that there is.—Cincinna;i Saturday Night.

"Pa," asked Walter, "what is a Buddhist? "A Buddaist, my son," replied pa, "is a—well
—a sort of horticultural chap—you've heard
of budding fruits, you know!"—Times Dem-

tree connot wander over a field to graze as an animal can, and in orchards close-ly planted the deficiency of potash often begins before the trees become of bearstrength and renewed energies. So with modern life, dangers from disease threaten all humanity, but if we make use of a remedy which alleviates acute attacks of sick ness, thus preventing their becoming chroniwe shall realize that necessary rest and re-freshment in traveling life's desert which has been discovered in the Home Stomach Bit-

> where the base-ball fiend cannot get in his work. On a vacant lot near Covington, (Ky.,) s posted this sign—"No plane b theas Primaces!"—Chicago Herald.

"I don't think the photograph does me! jus-tice," said the actress. "Certainly not," re-plied the artist; "how many actresses would

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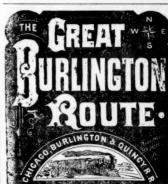
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(Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one

of the best advertising mediums of its class in the country. This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value thest possible recommendan advertising medium.

We are continually receiving letters enclo ing only one dollar for subscription. The ce of the RURAL WORLD has been \$1.50 per num for months past; hence, those who ad only one dollar, are being credited for time they pay for.

FINE growing weather has favored the \*FINE growing weather has favored une farmer during the past week. If any-thing so far as we have learned, a little too much rain and here and there violent storms. On the whole, however, it has been favorable for the growing crops.

CHOLERA still rages in France, less the influence of cooler weather, but dis tributed over a wider area. No positive-ly identified cases of the disease have been discovered outside of that country,

A CIRCULAR has been issued to cream ery and butter men, and all others inter-ested in the creamery interest of the State, inviting them to attend a Convention to be held at the Garrison House, Sedalia, Mo., on the 18th of August next, Sedana, Mo., on the 18th of August next at 10:30 A. M. At this Convention step will be taken (the circular says) to perfect an organization already established known as the Missouri Creamery Association. The circular is signed by B. F. Smith. Paraidort Holdes Mo. and Mo. and Control of the Smith, President, Holden, Mo.; and I M. Kellogg, Secretary, Fayette, Mo.

In Michigan an earnest attempt is being made this year to extend the culture of sorghum. The Michigan Agricultural College has this season sent out nearly 500 half-pound packages of sorghum seeds to all parts of the State. In the autumn detailed reports are to be sent in, which will give much valuable informa-tion concerning the feasibility of growing sorghum for sugar in that State.

IT appears to make some difference it appears to make some difference with the English 'powers that be' whether British cattle or American are kept out of the United Kingdom by the enforcement of needlessly rigid inspection laws. A number of British subjects are inter-A number of British subjects are inter-ested in ranges in the remote Northwest. They desire to ship their young stock to Liverpool through Canada, and their re-quest is likely to be granted. There is, indeed, no occasion to refuse it, or to prevent the importation of American live animals to be fattened in English pastures. Less disease exists among pastures. Less disease exists among American cattle, even in the thickly set tled East, than among those raised in England.

immense totals. For instance, the 35,-000,000 citizens of Great Britian conof bread; 35,000,000 hundred of potatoes; 17,000,000 hundred of vegetables; 30,000,000 hundred of meat; 700,000,000 pound ,000,000 hundredweight of but-2,000,000 pounds of sugar; 170,000,000 ds of tea; 1,000,000,000 gallons of : 14.000.000 gallons of wine and 37. gallons of spirits, at a total cost the consumers of £500,000,000, or out \$2,500,000,000. It will be seen at the bulk of this vast total is pro-

an article upon the kinds and quali s of silk worms, the South and West
t for raising the large, pure
white coons, it is best to purchase the
Turkish eggs. These are not considered
a two-crop worm, though many of them
will produce a second crop in this count a two-crop worm, though many of them will produce a second crop in this coun-try. They make a fine, large, pure white cocoon, and are easily raised if properly cared for. The value of the coo quality of silk, must not be judged by the size. Frequently large cocoons are very thin, and a small worm will often spin more silk than a large one, the smaller cocoon being the heavier e two. As a general thing the white ons are not so solid, nor do they conmuch silk, as the straw or yellow ons of the same size.

one thing tends to enhance the y of a country like that of shady and the planting of trees, whether e truit, nut, seed or flower bearing ds, should be observed every fall or ng, and scores of trees plant spring, and scores of trees planted in the of our unsightly fences. The anting of trees along the roadways of present the total length of public roads there is 18,750 miles, of which 7,250 are bordered with trees, while 4,500 miles are at present being planted, or will shortly be planted. On the remaining 7,000 miles the network of the sell does 7.000 miles the nature of the soil does not permit of plantations. The number of trees already planted amounts to 2,678,603, consisting principally of elm. poplar, acacie, plate, ash, sycamore and lime trees.

No farmer can afford to do without a good supply of fodder corn, even though he may have a good supply of the very best of hay, for mileh cows are very fond of fodder corn, and it helps very materially in increasing as well as maintaining the flow of milk during the cold, wintry months. It is the nearest approach to green food they can have, unless it is ensilage, which we do not consider very profitable for the average farmer. To get a good crop of fodder corn, a well cultivated and clean piece of ground should be chosen, as early this ground should be chosen, as early this month as practicable. Have it well ploughed and harrowed, though we month as practicable. Have it well ploughed and harrowed, though we would prefer not to harrow until the corn is sown (if sowed broadcast), as it can be covered better by harrowing afterward. To prevent the birds from g tribute take the corn, moisten it ers of Europe, not even from Russian or arm water and drain it off; to a Indian wheat. bushel of corn pour over, in a thir stream, about a tablespoonful of warmed tar, after which the oughly mix up the bushel of corn pour over, in a thin stream, about a tablespoonful of warmed tar, after which the oughly mix up the mashes or plaster should be applied to dry the corn and make it handle easily. The birds will not bother this corn, and it will sprout as readily as any other. It abould be sown rather thickly to make a good stand and better fodder. The land should be rich as possible, to force a heavy growth. It should be cut just before it commences to shoot its tassel or top, thoroughly seasoned, then tied into

In eight States (Arkansas, California, North Carolina, Illinois, Ohio, New York, Wisconsin and Vermont) where the agricultural and literary courses are combined in colleges, the industrial students number in all 225; agricultural 101, mechanical 144. In five States where the industrial colleges are independent (Colorado, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Michigan and Kansas), there are 936 agricultural and 127 mechanical students. The contrast is a striking oue.

THE hay crop of this country come next to that of corn in value. In 1881 the value of the hav exceeded that of cotton by \$90,000,000. In 1881 14,000 car loads of hay, ten tons to the car, were brought into New York. In 1882 147,000 tons were received there. The transactions in hay in New York in 1882 are said to have reached the sum of \$93\$. are said to have reached the sum of \$23,-000,000. The hay crop of 1882 was estimated at \$372,000,000. The shipments The shipments water from New York were about

THE great loss sustained by keeping cows on poor pastures can scarcely be estimated, especially when they have estimated, especially when they have to drink from stagnant pools. Some-thing can't be got from nothing. The food of support must first be obtained before the cow can give any milk at all, and all the profits consist in the quantity of food she eats over and above that required for maintenance. If she has to wander over a large range of pasture, especially in the hot sun and when the dies are troublesome, the food consumed in producing this mechanical wo''s would otherwise have been used in the production of butter. Hence the neces sity for rich pastures and plenty of shade Always remember that under a system of feeding, the more are eats, the greater will be the

A RAILROAD scheme which fairly goes ahead of our early Pacific enterprises, visionary as they seemed when undertaken, has been proposed in India, and will receive the indorsement of the Imperial Government. It has long been understood that the surest preventive of suffering from the formines which paried. suffering from the famines which periodically afflict some parts of India would be the cheapening of transportation from the well-watered and fertile provinces, where food is always abundant. To this end about 4,000 miles of road, which a Parliamentary compilers regards india Parliamentary committee regards indispensable "to connect the centers of food production with the population centers and the famine tract." are to be conand the famine tract," are to be constructed, the home government guaranteeing the interest on the \$150,000,000 which must be raised. A considerable part of the proposed railway system will earn dividends, but the rest is to be built expenditure. evowedly as a work of humanity. have some interest in this philanthropie movement, for the new lines will undoubtedly sharpen the competition between Indian and American wheat in the English markets.

Not alone in view of the possible apcoach of cholera to this country, but as onducive to health ever and always is it desirable that we have pure water, and that not only for ourselves and families but for stock too. In this connection the Massachusett's Plowman offers a good uggestion:
After digging as low as is desired a

After digging as low as is desired a cement pipe, some two feet in diameter, and two or three feet long is sunk at the bottom and worked down as low as possible by digging out the inside. The pipe hould be covered over with a flat stone ough the middle of which a two-inch believe them drilled directly overthe hole. as been drilled; directly over the hole stand in drain pipe, then begin to fill up the hole, and add drain pipe as the filling proceeds till it comes near the surface when a pump can be attached. A well of this kind is reliable and permanent. requiring no repairs; the water is coo and free from impurities that open wells are subject to: no insects or animals can find their way into it, and the cost is not e-half that of a well re than If dug, as it should be prings are low, a constant when the springs are low, a constant supply of water that is pure as the underground springs is 'secured. As the for bad air to injure the water, and in fact, but little danger of being polluted by surrounding cesspools, compared to open wells.

THE whole country is looking to the farmers to help it out of its embarrassments of trade and finance. For a year past trade has been unsatisfactory. The manufacturing centres are glutted with some cases, it is said, below the cost of production; iron mills are closing up or running on half time. Wages are cut down, and strikes and discontent prevail in the manufacturing districts; bankruptcies, failures, assignments and other onetary disorders, are the rule of the monetary disorders, are the rule of the day in the East. But, fortunately, there is a good crop in sight in the West and South, and the manufacturing and mercantile classes are waiting impatiently for the grain and cotton to move to market and relieve them of their distress.

But why is it that the manufacturing interest cannot take care of itself? interest cannot take care of itseif? Why is it perpetually getting into trouble and looking to the heavily taxed farming interest to help it out? Our manufacturers are a favored class. They are protected against foreign competition by a duty of 40 to 60 or cont. on foreign goods, which against foreign competition by a duty of 40 to 80 per cent. on foreign goods, while the Western farmer has no protection on his grain, and the Southern farmer none on his cotton. The Western farmer, while paying tribute to the Eastern manufacturer, has to raise grain for a foreign market in competition with Russia and India, and the Southern farmer, while paying a tax on his cotton ties for the protection of the Eastern manufacturer, has to raise cotton for a foreign market in competition with India and Egypt. Yet, when the protected manufacturers get into trouble, as they do every five or six years, they invariably call upon the farmers to lift them out. The American farmer is too heavily tasked. He is expected to take care of himself and the manufacturer too.

The above, from the Republican, tells sia and India, and the Southern farmer.

The above, from the Republican, tells a part, but only a part, of this wonderful story. The farmers are not clamoring to be protected from the pauper produc-

At one time it was thought that millet the sown rather thickly to make a and and better fodder. The land be rich as possible, to force a rowth. It should be cut just becommences to shoot its tassel or broughly seasoned, then tied into ent sized bundles and stored.

At one time it was thought that millet the was a sufficient food for stock without the Pacific amount to \$523,053,000 of which we supply only \$20,497,000. In anticipation of the important comperious the present southward tendency of material development, such as exclusively on seed heads, with a suffi-

away for use. This is a good food for the driving and other horses, as it is sweet, nutritious and much relished by all stock. It may yet be sown.

cleancy of good hay, they would thrive well, or if the millet is cut while in the sweet is in the milky state, and fed to stock in combination.

River and its practical prolongation to the Pacific by the opening of the isthmus of Tehuantepec, the proposed establishment of new steamship lines from the

its large yield and its power to withstand drought. Then, too, for a forage crop, it can be sowed late after other crops are out of the way. It is also an excellent crop to grow on land foul with thistles and dock.

Common millet will mature its seed in about sixty days, and the seed will more ground and mixed with corn or other grain, furnishes a good feed for cattle, swine and poultry. Golden or German millet requires a longer season in which to mature its seed, and at the North is sually sown in June. For forage it may be sown much later, when it will make full growth of stalk but not mature its seed. Millet should be cut before the frost touches it.

-IT is announced that the creamery at Lamar in Barton county is about to close. It has been in operation only a few months, and has not been profitable; on the contrary, it has lost money, and the proprietors have determined to close

The difficulty with the Lamar creamery is that its wagons have to travel too great distances secure the supply of cream it needs. Only a farmer here and there keeps cows for dairy purposes; the majority stick to the old habit of raising staple crops and selling them in a raw state for what they will ost intelligent and profitable farming is that which converts raw grain and grass into the more valuable and comgrass into the more valuable, pact form of milk and meat, no good reason why a well should not succeed no good reason why a well conducted creamery should not succeed at Lamar as well as at La Plata, Plattsburg, as well as at La Fiata, Later Montgomery City and other points it North Missouri. It certainly would be applied to the confliction of the conflict succeed if supported by a sufficient number of small dairy farms within easy reach to furnish it with the re-quisite quantity of cream to keep it acwork to its full capacity. is stated that good butter is higher at Lamar since the creamery was started than it was before—a fact which proves that the local market has not been over-

stocked.

It is encouraging to know that the creamery experiment in North Missouri has met with better success than at Lamar. Some forty odd establishments have been started in the northern and central counties, and notwithstanding the mistakes and difficulties that attend enterprises, we hear that nearly all doing well and growing in favor. welfare of the agricultural interest is associated with the maintenance of the system, and when the time comes, as we hope it will, that shall see the pre number of creameries north of the river priced lands are in the vicinity of the establishments.

The foregoing from a city daily disof the creamery business, counted on. Weak men are found in every industry. hence we have the "survival of the fittest," and strong men are found in the the ultimate result in Missouri will be success, no one having investigated it doubts for one moment.

# THE NEW ORLEANS EXPOSITION

We have made frequent references to the importance of this last and best of "World's Fairs," but have met with nothing conveying an idea of its possible outcome, and the good it is calculated to accomplish, that will compare with the following from the New York Hareld: The coming World's Industrial Ex-

position at New Orleans is assuming unusual importance as the first compre-hensive and systematic advance upon the The popular and urgent demand for new ts for our surplus manufactures. will here find an ample outlet, and one but about one-sixth part. The chief portion of the demand is supplied by Europe. Such a state of affairs is a dis-credit to American enterprise; we should now supply at least two-thirds of this demand."

But the amount of the present imports of these American countries on the south is but a drop in the bucket compared with the enormous demand in the early future as the inevitable result of early future as the inevitable result of railway construction and the new era of material development and progress upon which they have recently entered. The coming Expositton will supply our manufacturers with a most timely and advantegeous introduction to the representatives of 42.000,000 consumers, for the American countries at the South are making elaborate preparations and will state the south are making elaborate preparations and will state the south are making elaborate preparations and will state the south are making elaborate preparations and will state the south are making elaborate preparations and will state the south are making elaborate preparations and will state the south are making elaborate preparations and will state the south are made the new era of material development and others, Centralia, Mo. Shorthorns.

Sept. 24th, X5th and 26th, Administrator's sale, Flat Creek, herd of the late Jas. C. Hamilton, Flat Creek, Ky.

Nov. 19th, J. C. Smith, Shorthorns at St. Louis. making elaborate preparations and will

be the most conspicuous participants.

Mexico has already appropris Mexico has already appropriated \$200,000 for this purpose and will occupy 50,000 feet of space within the buildings and 200,000 feet outside. The latter space to be used in part for a camp for a company of Mexican cadets. Several of the Mexican States have made additional appropriations and will participate. appropriations and will participate on a

appropriations and will participate on a comprehensive scale.

Situated as New Orleans is at the very door of Spanish America and at the mouth of the Mississippi River, which, with its forty-two commercial tributaries is navigable 15,700 miles and intersects twenty-one States and Territories, an exhibition held there must for this reason alone be a success. It is a national gate-way between the great interior of the United States and the neighboring, but too long neglected, foreign markets on the south—markets which, for more reasons than one, our manufacturers will find it profitable to cultivate.

Of nearly equal importance are the foreign markets of the Pacific, which will soon be in direct communication foreign markets of the Pacific, which will soon be in direct communication with the Mississippi Valley by means of the interocean highways across Tehnautepec and Panama. The annual imports of merchandise by Australesia and the various countries of Asia which rest upon the Pacific amount to \$823.053.000 of

well, or if the millet is cut while in the flower, or even when the seed is in the milky state, and fed to stock in combination with grain, they do well. Fed alone, the grain proves too laxative.

A special recommendation of millet is its large yield and its power to withstand. New Orleans is exceedingly timely. Then, too, for a forage crop, It is located where it will do the me good, by helping to build up two weak sides of our present foreign commerce, that of Spanish America and the nations and islands surrounding the South Pa-

Dimector General E. A. Burke said than pay for growing the crop, leaving of this aspect of the coming Exposition the hay for clear profit. The seed, when recently: "New Orleans is the natural gateway to those countries, both by land and water. An exhibition held there will create a tidal wave which should have been started years ago."

# Fotes-Correspondence.

nest rain of the season. This insures the nnest rain of the season. This insures the corn crop for this year, it is looking well and will be an abundant yield. Wheat turned out ing their excellent qualities.

sent out of our State to supply an increasing demand for fruit, we extend to parties from other States seeking this market for the disposal of their fruits or other products, and who, for purposes of advertising, desire to exhibit at our National Mining and Industrial habit of raising staple crops and selling Exposition, which will open in the city of them in a raw state for what they will be be bring, regardless of the fact that the state of the state of the fact that the state of the fact that the state of the exhibits. No charge for space .- D. S. Grimes, Sup't. Department of Agriculture and Horti

-Where can I get German carp large ugh to spawn next spring. I wish to m to get them large enough as those out by Fish Commissioner are small. By an swering the above you will confer a favor on a subscriber and lover of the RURAL. Wish 

Hardinsville, Ill. P. S.—The hog cholera is killing all the hogs in this country.

C. P.

Addressing the above to the State Commis-

sioners we have the following reply: GOV. N. J. COLMAN: Dear Sir-In regard to the inquiries of the letter you sent me: Fish Commissioners do not sell carp. not practicable to ship spawning fi distance. 3. It is a State institution and we are not permitted to ship carp to applicants will inform the gentleman to apply to the Illinois Fish Co Yours very respectfully,

PHIL KOPPLIN, Jr. Forest Park, St. Louis, Mo., July 25, 1884.

### A Judgment.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: We have had glorious season up here, the best for many a year, the crops were splendid and everything The foregoing from a city daily dis-closes a fact that all, having knowledge the fools left home at a break-neck rate, the hay fields were neglected, then storms came on, stacks were blown over, hay spoiled, buildings unroofed and consumed by light-ning, and great destruction and retribution scattered right and left, which according to same line, hence we have success. That the good old orthodox doctrine is but a jus punishment on this wicked generation. if so, why should those of us who had sense enough to stay at home and try to save our hay be the principal sufferers? Candidly there is nothing in my estimation better calculated to show how many crazy fools we have than these humbugging shows. For many years hardly one of them comes along without damaging me more or less, and no while I am confined to my bed I have \$.5 worth of hay in a state to be ruined simply because this show stampeded my hands; my and we were happy in such a splendid pros pect until this revulsion came upon us. Peo ple who are unable to furnish themselves with the necessaries of life, and conscientiously justify themselves in not being able to pay their most pressing debts, will go to these shows, and are no more certain to say 'humbug" than they are to patronize the

# Che Cattle Pard.

Coming Sales.

August 7th, K. H. Allen and others, Cen sale, Flat Creek, herd of the late Jas. C.

In issuing their catalogue of sale at Centralia the proprietors make the following anent: In presenting this sale catalogue to the breeders and farmers of the West, the proprietors feel justified in saying that they are offering a good and very useful lot of Shorthorns. The cattle have been carefully bred, with special regard to Indi-vidual merit combined with purity of blood, and belong to some of the most noted and very best Shorthorn tribes. Our herds have been kept exclusively for breeding purposes, and not for the show ring, and are all in first-

you to the sale for reference.

### The Centralia Sale.

We have the catalogue of the sale of Short orn cattle to come off at Centralia, Mo., on August 7th next, which has been time and again referred to in these columns. The estalogue will convince every one of the accuracy of our statements made a month ago, that the breeding of the cattle to be sold will ugh and complete than any ever gotten up in the State; giving at a glance and in one line the name of the dam, her color and gether with voluminous foot notes, makes of the catalogue one of the most complete we The foot notes are of great interest in that

they afford an insight into the origin of fami-lies, who sold, who bought, what they paid, where they went, what became of them, and

families, have been raised well, had good sires; have been handled to advantage, and will be found breeders every one. No barren animal, no faulty animal will be found in the sale, and those of age will be found Short-

to the limit of assimilation. Beyond that would not be high feeding, but over feeding, which is both useless and injurious. Two weeks ago we called attention to the importance of high feeding of Shorthorns, as shown In the experience of Mr. Thos. Wilholt, of this State. The RURAL WORLD characterized our advocacy of high feeding as erroneous. It is not necessary to again urge the import ance of high feeding upon intelligent breed ore of all kinds of stock but there is a sac lack of the appreciation of this important matter among the less experienced, and while we might quote much high authority in favor of the view we presented, we have space now only for the following from the onal Live Stock Journal:

about 50 per cent heavier and of much fine form than the Spanish Merino, from which i enrang? Is this owing to the masterly skill of American breeders in selection, or is it based upon the generous diet these sheep have found upon our shores? American Merinos outweigh, outshear, and outshine any of the breed in Europe. It is our masmasterly selections. We do not undervalue selections in breeding. Skill here is of great importance, but all the selections possib

will not produce the finest animal with equal skill in feeding.
And again the Journal says:
Is it not about time this great quest growing animals should be considered instruction given on the details of all thon, instead of iterating and refte year in and year out the guesses and su of what points this great breeder oused in his selection of animals to cou The above from the Indiana Farmer doe good feeding up to the point of assimilation Is high feeding good feeding when it goes be-yond that? The RURAL WORLD thinks it is not and has seen nothing to the contrary not and has seen nothing to the contrary yet. We do not believe in feeding ho through the steers' intestines. Will any go authority tell us it is a good and profitable practice

THE LIVE STOCK BUSINESS OF THE COUNTR This branch of business has grown to enor nous proportions in the United States, and the facts presented in the following state ments made by the Breeders' Gazette, com piled from actual sales, show that the futur The figures given, be it remembered, are for thoroughbred cattle alone, sold at public auc tion for breeding purposes. The result show that 4.510 head of Shorthorns, Herefords, An gus, Galloways, Jerseys, Guernseys and Holsteins have passed in review before these knights of the block, from January 1st to July 1st, the total sum pald for the same reaching the gigantic total of \$1,233,335. When it is bered that this refers simply to cattle sold at auction, and the majority of them dis-posed of inside of ninety days, no reference being made to private transactions, som concention may be had of the magnitude o the trade in improved live stock in America Of the cattle thus disposed of, 2,335 have been thoroughbred Shorthorns which, as com next one.

As with keeping dogs, the poorer the people are the more 'ornery they are in both these cases. This show day being pleasant more good hay could have been made that day one down the same down a popular favorite. which has been too long neglected. Spanish America is dependent upon the outside world for manufactured goods. Mexico, Central and South America now than these five wet days since. This whole that the figures at which sade that day than these five wet days since. This whole that the figures at which sade that day than these five wet days since. This whole country now presents a sorry picture of hundred that the figures at which sade that day than these five wet days since. This whole country now presents a sorry picture of hundred that the figures at which sade that day than these five wet days since. This whole country now presents a sorry picture of hundred that the figures at which sade adaptability of the breed days and the wide adaptability of the breed different conditions, combining to render that the figures at which sade adaptability of the breed days are the more 'ornery they are in both these had, and the wide adaptability of the breed different conditions, combining to render that the figures at which sade adaptability of the breed days are the more 'ornery they are in both these sades. This show day being pleasant more bounded have been made that day than these five wet days since. This whole country now presents a sorry picture of hundred had and the wide adaptability of the breed days are the more 'ornery they are in both these sades. This show day being pleasant more bounded have been made that day than these five wet days since. This whole country now presents a sorry picture of hundred had and the wide adaptability of the breed days. Mexico, Central and South America now import yearly \$419,588,000 worth of merchandise. Of this the United States supplies only \$71,863,000; in other words, but about one-sixth part. The chief more to be cut yet.

The demand is supplied by that the demand is supplied by the dema the averages obtained for several years preceding (which were considerably lower), this is full of encouragement to the breeders of this race of cattle. We have attended a large number of these sales and have not seen good animal of desirable breeding sell at a sacrifice during the entire series. The Bate families still sell at high prices, but the greatest advance is to be noted in good specimens of such old reliable sorts, as Marys, Rose of Sharons, Phyllises, and others descended from the early Ohio and Kentucky imports tions. When these sorts are topped out with bulls concerning the purity of which there is no question, and present good individual "good old Boone." The few mistakes made are amply apologized for in the quality of paper, clearness of type and general accuracy. It is, indeed, an excellent catalogue, and one to be imitated by every office in the State merit, they are in strong demand. There is a years; a free supply and some apathy on the

part of ranchmen being mentioned as proba-ble causes.

In point of numbers sold the Jersey ranks next; no less than 1,559 head having been put upon the market, the total realized for which was \$535,071-over a cool half million-an av was \$35,0,10 over a cool and manned at average of \$35.2.1. This is something of a reduction from last year's average, but no lack of interest is necessarily indicated thereby. Jersey breeders and importers are perhaps to a greater degree than any other class influenced by financial flurries in the great money class breeding condition.

Examine the catalogue carefully. See how incely they are bred, whose hands they have passed through, and bring this catalogue with which characterized several of last year's If you wish as good a bull as any man owns, come to our sale. If you wish a choice bred cow and an extra milker, come to our sale. If you wish young heifers from 6 months to 2 years old, as well bred and as good individuation of the sale which are almost for good herds at prices which are almost

the latest extensive sales, that of T. S. Cooper shows an improvement in the general tone. Furthermore, the highest price of the year so far as reported, for any animal of any bree of Linden. The great performance of Mr V. E. Fuller's Mary Anne of St. Lanbert im parted great strength to the values of all cattle of similar breeding offered

### British Live Stock Statistics.

-The following is from the Mark Lane Ex press: Some statistical tables relating to home and foreign animals, and to foot and mouth disease, have just been issued by the Agricultural Department of the Privy Coun-cil at London. The first includes a table compiled from the agricultural returns, show gland, Wales and Scotland, on the 4th or day of June in each of the years 1879, 1880, what their progeny.

1881, 1882 and 1883. The following table snows
The animals in the sale are of excellent the totals for each of the five years and the averages:

Averages. ...5,890,063 25,749,044 2,253,730

for the present.

A creamery cannot be successfully conducted without the co-operation of the farmers who live around it. They are intended chiefly for the benefit of farmers, and are entitled to their support; if they fail to receive this, they must fail. The difficulty with the Lamar creamery is their states, and also in view of the enormous sums of money is the states, and are creamery is their fail to receive this, they must fail. The difficulty with the Lamar creamery is their states, and are content of the farmers and breeders of Missouri as one deserving their closest attention. The sale advertisement will be found in another column, and fully explain anything we have omitted.

Flax, rye and oats were all good, and with her grand prospects. Southern Kansas is advertisement will be found in another column, and fully explain anything we have omitted.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: In view of the market facilities offered by Colorado to the fruit growers and dealers of other States, and also in view of the enormous sums of money sent out of our States, and also in view of the enormous sums of money sent out of our States, and also in view of the enormous sums of money sent out of our States, and also in view of the enormous sums of money sent out of our States, and also in view of the enormous sums of money sent out of our States, and also in view of the enormous sums of money sent out of our States, and also in view of the enormous sums of money sent out of our States, and also in view of the enormous sums of money sent out of our States, and also in view of the enormous sums of money sent out of our States, and also in view of the enormous sums of money sent out of our States, and also in view of the enormous sums of money sent out of our States, and also in view of the enormous sums of money sent out of our States, and also in view of the enormous sums of money sent out of our States, and also in view of the enormous sums of money sent out of our States, and also in view of the attention. The sale deserving their the previous year, 7,994 in 1881, 9,865 in 1880. and 17,074 in 1879. Sheep scab, since 1879, when there were 54,607 cases, has kept a little over or under 30,000 cases, the number of animals affected in 1882 being 34,571.—Indiana Farmer.

> Aberdeen-Angus breeders have had to subures closely approximating those current in 1883. They are largely in strong hands, and as their owners have every confidence in their future, no further decline is expected by those best qualified to form a correct judgment. About 155 head have been publicly sold for \$54,190; an average of \$350. In mon with all the beef breeds, they have felt the absence of the ranchmen from the market. A feeling of distrust supervened after the "foot-and-mouth" scare, which, together with the stringency in the money market, has lent a conservative tone to the Western cattle trade.
> Galloways have sold to the extent of about

practically cover the ground.

ered; 127 head bringing \$45,225; an average of \$386,50, as against \$476,61 last year. Few realas ever.

Holsteins have gone by the block but twice: once at the Stillwell sale in Ohio, and again at the late Smith Sale at Iowa City. On these that the real sire was Flying Morgan. occasions 100 head brought \$38,215; an average of \$382.15. This is probably below the Bisbee of Vermont mark made privately for the better grades.
Guernseys have been offered but once, at
the late Philadelphia sale, when 103 head brought \$27,580, an average of about \$268. The results above noted may be summar-

zed as follows: 2,335 Shorthorns sold for \$489,233; an averge

1,559 Jerseys sold for \$535,071; an average of \$343.21.

103 Guernseys sold for \$27,580; an average of

The above certainly affords ground for reface of a threatened financial storm.

thing to think of in the address of Professor Samuel Johnson at the recent Shorthorn Convention at Detroit. He said that nearly all the prize-winners at the fairs and sales all the prize-winners at the fairs and sales were whites and roans, and made the following inferences from his resume: "That the an American monopoly. The animals of mixed breeding have been most successful in portrait of Ethan Allen, but no resemble the show ring, and in good demand at the sales. That the business of breeding Short-horns on their native soil is in a healthy state-the result, in part, of breaking away from the baseless claims of pedigree without individual excellence."

TOPEKA, Kas., July 28.-A disease reported to be Texas fever has made its appearance in North Topeka, Mai, M. A. Adams, United States pension agent here, bought five car-loads of cattle at Caldwell and was shipping through here to Manhattan yesterday when six of the cattle died on board the cars. The dead cattle were taken out at North Topeka and the balance were shipped to Manhattan. The symptoms were those of Texas or Spanish fever and it is so pronounced by several who claim to be familiar with that disease. The state veterinarian has been notified to come and make an investigation of the mat-ROODHOUSE, Ill., July 28.—The rush of cat-

tle from the West for the past ten days can be partly accounted for when it is known that they are dying by the hundreds with the Texas fever. One hundred have died in the C. &. A. pens since Saturday night, in addition to twenty head that were dead when they were unloaded here for rest and food. There are twenty head now in the pens that were left over, and all will probably die by morning. All that were not sick were reload ed and sent to Chicago, where they will be placed on the market as prime, fat cattle, and sold to butchers who are solely ignorant of the disease that that they are are afflicted TOPRKA, KAS., July 28 .- N. A. Adams o

Manhattan, purchased two hundred head of Colorado steers at Kansas City last week, and thirty head of them have died with the Spanish or Texas fever. One car load was stopped here, and out of that six have died. The others were taken to Manhattan, and are years old, as well bett an as good intervals. To good neres at prices which are almost certain, august 7th, 1884. Service list on day of sale.

Terms of sale, cash. Any persons wishing time will be accommodated by giving good bankable paper with 8 per cent. Interest. Sale to commence at 2 gyclock, sharp. K. H. Sale to commence at 2 gyclock, sharp. K. H. Allen, Stephen Hayward, James H. Parker. quarantined in the shipping pens there. Up on 25 had died Gov. Glick has sent State Veterinary Surgeon

# The Horseman.

### Stallions Advertised.

Extle, J. V. Stryker, Jerseyville, Ills. Clay Cuyler, J. V. Stryker, Jerseyville, Ills. Monitor, C. D. Colman, St. Louis, Mo. Sprague Pilot, H. L. Dousman, Prairie

Wolfort's Hambletonian, H. L. Dous nan, Prairie-du-Chien, Wis. Prince Julian, H. L. Dousman, Prairie lu-Chien

### Letter from Jerseyville, Ills.

Col. N. J. Colman: Stock all doing well Grass and water very plenty; over 100 ton hay in stack. Wheat is turning from 6 to 25 bu. per acre. Oats good, Corn looks fine, and wheat, and thereby worn out their lands More and better stock with needed pasture is what our country needs A good would be a blessing in this community.

We had quite an interesting matinee at Fair
Grounds, Saturday, July 26: Stallions Zero,

by Ben Patchen, 4 years, Hero Ben, by Ben Patchen, 4 yrs, and Alexander 2nd by miles 3 in 5. Cockrell's Jessie D. and Shell bark won. Shorter's Suttons Fancy Fair and Wyatt mare 2nd.

Then Kirby's Harry Golddust gave an exhibition heat to beat 2.30 pacing, which he did by pacing a full mile without skip or break in 2.29 and that after a season of 60 I have added to my broad mares Luelle

pay, foaled 1876, by Hero of Thorndale, (549) son of Thorndale (305) (sire of Edwin Thorn 2:14) dam by Bonnie Scotland, 2nd dam (the dam of Kentucky Wilkes 2:211/4) by Red Jacket. Belle Woodford, bay, foaled 1875, by Belmont, (sire of Nutwood 2:1834) dam by Woodford Mambrino 2:2134, sire of Abbottsord 2:1914, 2nd dam by Black Prince, son of Mambrino Chief.

The above mares are bred to Don Cossack record 2:28; also Cassie T. Grey, foaled 1880, by Legal Tender Jr., dam Lily Simpson, record 2:31¼, by Edwin Forrest, 2nd dam Grey Goose, dam of Champaign 2:30. The latter bred to Woodcraft, son of Menelaus dam by Woodburn Pilot, son of Pilot Jr. Hone ve a visit from you soon. Yours re spectfully,

The question whether Ethan Allen was Morgan, every now and then bobs to the sur 141 head for \$43,770; an average of \$312; having face. For our own part we have never had a oeen subject to the same depressing influences as the Angus. We do not know that we have reports from all the Western sales of polled cattle, but think the figures given practically cover the ground. side of the question-but we do not agree Herefords have been rather sparingly off- with him. We have been familiar for \$285,50, as against \$175,61 last year. Few really first-class lots have the normal by first-class lots have the normal black Hawk family. We have no doubt of the truth of the well attested have no doubt of the truth of the well attested the embraces of both Vermont Black Hawk and Flying Morgan the same season, and views concur with the following from E.

I am disposed to give the Cultivator a credit mark for the favorable notice it gave of Flying Morgan. A better blooded, nobler horse never breathed the air of Vermont. He was emphatically honest in every place; and the same might be said of his owner. R. M. Adams of Burlington. He knew that his horse sired Ethan Ailen, but did not care enough about it to make much noise. When asked, he told the story and was believed 155 Aberdeen-Angus sold for \$54,190; an average of \$350.

141 Galloways sold tor \$43,370; an average of horses according to the original type. They were both bay color and were very much alike in every respect. But the Cultivator says that Flying Morgan was sired by a chestnut horse and that Ethan Allen sired Daniel Lambert, a chestnut horse. Every one Daniel Lambert, a chestnut horse are of Morgan. that knows anything about the race of Morgan horses knows that every Morgan has a The above certainly affords ground for renewed confidence in the business of breeding case may be. True Britton, from whom the and rearing the improved breeds of cattle race originated, was a bay borse and so was especially as values have been so well sustined to the old Justin Morgan; but in the next gentained and in some cases advanced in the eration the chestnut color made its appear These sance and in many places it predom results having been accomplished is there chestnut was the popular color, and if a man not reason to feel safe, for the immediate future at least, with an apparently abundant pretty sure to keep him for a stud. Linsley says, in his book on Morgan horses: "Little or no change has taken place in color, bay and chestnut being the prevailing cold The only important exception we have known to this general rule is the case of Black Hawk, who is jet black." This exception of course we do not indorse, but deny that Black Hawk belongs to the Morgan family prizes awarded at shows and prices paid at Ethan Allen. One of the strongest evidences has not attacked English breeders. English and Scotch purchasers never discard a good Shorthorn because its hair is not red; that is characteristics. Linsley, in his description whatever to Black Hawk. Now supposing it was possible for Black Hawk to be the sire o a horse so unlike himself and so nearly re sembling Flying Morgan, would not the Black Hawk blood be very likely to show it-self in the Ethan Allen family and their descendants if it was there? Compare the families of Ethan Allen and the Lamberts and their descendants, with the knownede ants of Black Hawk and you have two dis-tinct breeds of horses, widely different in color, bulld, style and disposition. Black Hawk and his sons and grandsons are noted for stamping upon their progeny their peculiar characteristics. They have literally blacked this region of country all over; yet they are a distinct race to-day, known and read of all men of sense. We are told that although Black Hawk colts were generally jet black he has been known to produce a chestnut colt. Strange, indeed, after the Hackett horse had been kept a lifetime for tock purposes in Addison county, and other Morgan studs were there more or less, that a mare could be found that would bring a chest ut colt from a black horse. \*
The writer in the Cultivator of April 19th, as if disgusted with his own reasonings and omparisons, exclaims that it is a matter of

history that has been proved that the dam of Ethan Allen was bred to Black Hawk the see son before she foaled. The proof was fully as strong that she was bred to Flying Morgan, enforced by that law of nature that "like produces like," as well as by every dictate of common sense. If Ethan Allen could be placed by the side of Black Hawk it would require strong proof to convince any one that hey were father and son. Stand Ethan by the side of Flying Morgan, and no proof is needed. Then call up the progeny of Fying Morgan and of Ethan Allen, and we have a company of Morgan horses. Then call the known descendants of Black Hawk, and the contrast furnishes its own impressive lesson. The proving of the pedigree of stallions has en an easy matter for a long time. Many orses have been known by a Morgan name with a sworn pedigree, when not a drop of Morgan blood flowed in their veins. I get my opinion of Morgan horses by living nd handling them for more th

-When a unshod, the general infe heed to the that never v shoeing call those who a structure o prone to the void of life, tive argue t excessive m a number of tracther, the a viscid me band. The thickness of ing about the

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my father's Woodbury,

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It may take s its should be awkward ab when cultiv ere eaten; and, in the advanced stages o

omach, some imperfection of its secretions,

musty hay or grain, the continued use o ondition powders and similar catch-penn

The cure, like that of dyspepsia in the

hold of an old, broken down mare, inherit-ing allments and blemishes. She still server

again fortunate for General Withers that he

have been a few years ago. With Happy Me-

Sundries.

A Connecticut paper, on a new invention,

young man, whom he met on the street,— "What is the matter with you? You look as

# e, Ills.

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an.

seyville, Ills. ils, Mo. nan, Prairie

H. L. Donsan, Prairie

Ilis. doing well ever 100 tons from 6 to 25 oks fine, and should be a ing to realize alse too much their lands-ded pastures ood creamery nunity.

allions Zero, Ben, by Ber 2nd by Ben 2nd by Ben ro 1st, Alex-er time—last contested % 2. and Shell-ncy Fair and gave an ex-ng, which he thout skip or

season of 60 ares, Luelle, orndale, (549) Edwin Thorn edwin Thorn id dam (the 14) by Red aled 1875, by 8%) dam by of Abbotts-ince, son of

on Cossack, foaled 1880 gn 2:30. The of Menelaus, ilot Jr. Hope Yours rev. STRYKER. n Allen was

k or Flying bs to the surbe to the sure never had a
Morgan, and
has the credit
the Monthly,
Black Hawk,
do not agree
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than Allen or family. We well attested lam received Black Hawk season, and lorgan. Our g from E. W

Cultivator a notice it gave noded, nobler of Vermont. eyery place; nis owner, R. new that his-did not care noise. When was believed, esses. Flying both Morgan type. They e very much ne Cultivator es cultivator
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and if a man color he was stud. Linsley rses: "Little in color, bay ion of course and shall at-through with gest evidences ted from pure 1 race is this for and other is description shes a correct resemblance v supposing it be the sire of so nearly re-ould not the ly to show it-and their de-

Compare the Lamberts and own-descend-have two dis-different in sition. Black ostion. Black one are noted origeny their have literally all over; yet are told that re generally a to produce a ed, after the a lifetime for or less that a or less, that a bring a chest-

easonings and is a matter of hat the dam of that the dam of Hawk the sea-roof was fully o Flying Mor-ture that "like very dictate of lilen could be awk it would be any one that and Ethan by d no proof is geny of Fying nd we have a Then call the flawk, and the tressive lesson. ressive lesson. f stallions has g time. Many Morgan name not a drop of eins. I get my

living among an afty years.

### Barefooted Horses.

-When a person is induced to let a horse go unshod, the Breeder and Sportsman says, the unshod, the Breeder and Sportsman says, the general inference is, that all that is necessary is to pull the shoe off and give no further heed to the matter. Even the feet of horses that never were encumbered with metallic atachments require constant care, while those which have been more or less injured by shoeing call for constant at ention. Among whose who are tolerably well versed in the structure of the feet of horses, some are prone to think that the horn is entirely devoid of life, and from the wall being insensioid of life, and from the wall being insensitive argue that it cannot be injured unless by excessive mutilation. The wall is formed of a number of small tubes agglutinated to take the minute orifices being filled with exception.

a teed matter secreted by the coronary band. The outside of the wall is hard, the thickness of this extremely hard portion be-ing about the same as heavy foolscap paper, and is called the enamel from its density and polish. The object of the enamel is to give points. The object of the chainer is to give greater strength to the crust and render it impervious to water. That even an extreme thinness gives strength is evident from a comparison with analagous structures. A piece of bamboo will resist a heavy strain before it breaks, with the enamel cut it is easily fractured. Friction on the ground surface of the wall solidifies the lower portion of the tubes until there is nearly as much hardness as in the enamel, and thus closing the holes sons of Wilkes are gaining excellent reputations as producers of speed, a fact which trubes until there is nearly as much hardness as in the enamel, and thus closing the holes so as to prevent the ingress of moisture under ordinary circumstances. The enamel is of Wilkes are receiving in New England.—American Cultivator.

Pedigrees furnished. Safe arrival of stock garanteed. No trouble to answer letters.

High CLASS BATES CATTLE, bred and with them—for the least outlay, says W. D. Boynton in the Prairie Farmer. They get hold of an old, broken down mare, inheritances. Kirklevington Duke 2d 32380 at lead of herd. so dense that there is little change after sep-aration from the foot, the rest of the wall will shrink away so much from the evapora-

surprise those who have not seen it proved.
We have a practical exemplification before
as. In the foot of a colt which had been laid
up for some time, there was an excess of

such material as many imagine, it would have retained nourly the same appearance as when end only the first the same and immution of bulk. Had it been all all his old-time speed. Three years ago St. the a coll, but when it is taken into consideration when the supply being out off, there was the a diminution of bulk. Had it been all alke, the original shape would have been the same all the supply being out off, there must be a diminution of bulk. Had it been all alke, the original shape would have been the same all the same all

In horses that do not get much exercise the growth far exceeds the wear and there is danger of the horn breaking away in large pieces. Few wear the horn away regularly and in every case it is imperative that the edges be kept rounded to guard against breaking. In every instance among our horses there is a surplus of horn to be removed on the heels of the forefeet, and in the hindfeet nearly all the wear comes on the outside. As the horn is replaced with greater rapidity than when the feet are shod, the unequal bearing must be guarded against by frequent lowering of the inside. By attending to this every few days the level bearing can be kept, and at the same time the edges rounded so as to prevent the breaking away of the enamel in small scales. A very great percentage of trotters wear away the

-When you have a long drive in contem-plation, it will pay you well to take your horse off grass for at least twenty-four hours before the task is begun. Horses on grass are soft, their wind is not so good, and they are not bble to stand long jaunts as well as if they were kept on dry feed.

-A shying horse cannot be considered a

when cultivating, and especially when the as the colts usually have sound feet, the trial rows are close. A course of training may be made in that direction. Our horses

I cannot remember the old Justin Morgan but his name was ever a household word in my father's family. I can well remember the Woodbury, the Sherman and Bulrush horses and how their different families looked and appeared before the advent of Black Hawk.

greatly impairs their stength and reduces their condition. A horse affected by it either has little appetite or a very irregular one; he passes a large portion of the materials of his food in an unassimilated condition, or not in a very different one from that in which they proving a prodtable business. From Ma-haska County alone there were sold during the season of 1883 \$225,000 worth of horse

often pays well for his guest. It is not the man who has the least amount of provender for his horse that has them in the worst shape, but the one who is too thoughtless, indolent

-On the 14th inst., at the Chicago Driving On the 14th inst., at the Chicago Driving Park, Phil Thompson won the 2.21 race, taking second, third and fourth heats in 2.17%, set of influences from those which have ac 2.20%, 2.21, after dropping the first heat to Zoe B. in 2.22%. Phil Thompson was foaled in 1878, and in 1881 distinguished himself by power of the stomach be diminished, tonies of the cause, and must be such as to bring the digestive system under a totally different set of influences from those which have ac companied the disease. If worms be present, anthelmintics must be given, if the organic power of the stomach be diminished, tonies of the cause, and must be such as to bring the digestive system under a totally different set of influences from those which have ac companied the disease. If worms be present, and must be such as to bring ington Lad at head of herd. Stock for sale at the digestive system under a totally different set of influences from those which have accompanied the disease. If worms be present, and must be such as to bring the digestive system under a totally different set of influences from those which have accompanied the disease. If worms be present, and must be such as to bring the digestive system under a totally different set of influences from those which have accompanied the disease. If worms be present, and must be such as to bring the digestive system under a totally different set of influences from those which have accompanied the disease. If worms be present, and the disease at the disease. If worms be present, and the disease at the disease and the disease at the disease. If worms be present, and the disease at the disease. If worms be present, and the disease at the dise Zoo B. in 2.224. Phil Thompson was foaled in 1878, and in 1881 distinguished himself by scoring a record of 2.21, which, at that time, was the best three-year-old performance ever made by a trotter. He is by Red Wilkes, must be given; if good air, proper exercise, and sufficient grooming have been wanting, these requisites of health must be supplied; dam, by the pacer John Dillard. Red Wilkes was by Geo. Wilkes; first dam, by Mambrino Chief; second dam, by Comet, sire of Minna, the dam of Kentucky Wilkes (2.21%). The and, in any event, good, restorative food of been recently accustomed to, must be sup

Seven Colifornia two-year-old trotting colts aration from the foot, the rest of the wall will shrink away so much from the evaporation of the filling of the tubes as to surprise those who have not seen it proved.

We have a practical exemplification before ta. In the foot of a colt which had been laid (2.234), Eva (2.25) and Centre (2.294). Sultan we have a protected acceleration decreted. Such that the foot of a colt which had been laid up for some time, there was an excess of growth which was removed by large cutting inppers. The section cut off was about half an inch at the toe, a trifle less at the heel. When first removed it was four and a half inches across at the widest portion of the foot five inches in length. It laid on a table in the library for several months, and as it dried it was forced into a circle gradually contracting until now the portion which formed the crust where it merges into the bars, overlap so that the diameters are reduced to 21-2 and 3 inches.

The enamal is intact, and the shrinkage comes from the reduction of a space occupied of the acceptance of a colt which had been laid up for some time, there was an excess of growth which was removed by large cutting until the bound that the toe, a trifle less at the heel. When first removed it was four and a half inches.

(2.23/4), Eva (2.25) and Centre (2.29/4). Sultan was bout which, he by Class Hillow, he by Radick, the only anxiety is to see another head added to his drove. The colt is to be so much clear gain, so the mary's to see another head added to his drove. The colt is to be so much clear gain, so the mary to see another head added to his drove. The colt is to be so much clear gain, so the mary to see another head added to his drove. The colt is to be so much clear gain, so the mary to see another head added to his drove. The colt is to be so much clear gain, so the mary to see another head added to his drove. The colt is to be so much clear gain, so the mary to see another head added to his drove. The colt is to be so much clear gain, so the mary to see another head added to his drove. The colt is to be so much clear gain, so the mary to see another head added to his drove. The colt is to be so much clear gain, so

The enamal is intact, and the shrinkage comes from the reduction of space occupied by the interior tube. Now it is evident that if this section of horn had been composed of such material as many imagine, it would have retained nearly the same appearance as when cut off, but when it is taken into consideration. The proof solid material as many factors and the section of the mother, it falls to receive sufficient nourishment to increase the little vitality in herited; is weak and puny until old enough condition, and from the manner in which he has performed in his preliminary training it is thought by many that by the time the season is at its height he will have regained all his old-time speed. Three years ago St.

the saw and immersed in water for two or pulled a wagon in 2.16%, is one second faster dium and Aberdeen, two of the best sons of

soning of fine lumber. Boards taken from the saw and immersed in water for two or three weeks, when put in the klin will season in one-half of the time of those which were subjected to heated air from the start.

It may appear foreign to the caption of this article to dilate on the ill effects of water when it is so well known that unshod horses are rarely subjected to the "soaking outs" which are administered so frequently to those that have steel and fron-clad feet.

The digression came from the allusion to the structure of the feet, and though there is no frager apprehended from maceration in the case of barefooted horses, it does not follow that there should not be incidental ref.

In horses that do not get much exercise the growth far exceeds the wear and there is danfalling from the high position occupied for so away of the enamel in small scales.

great percentage of trotters wear away the outside of the foot, and when shod the only opportunity for correcting the wearing out of the feet is when the edges are slanted. The bare foot, or one-sided tip, affords the hance at any time, and there is no excuse for a "twist" ot he ankle, which may result in serious trouble.

In serious trouble at the remandance astonished at the remandance at the remandance astonished at the remandance astonished at the remandance at any stanting trouble.

In serious trouble at the remandance astonished at t

taken in hand when young, the feet kept carefully in order, and the shape and other requisites be made the most important objects of attention. One of the many difficulties encountered is the ignorance of blacksmiths. They learn the trade of shoeing says,—"Decomposed water is the fuel of the future." This does not tally with the fire of the future in the place where there is not a drop of water to put on the rich man's rere kept on dry feed.

The young horses should be so tame that can, without difficulty, approach them in pasture field. By being able to do this you will have a better opportunity to detect anything which may be wrong with them. Kindness and a little pattence will soon enable you to approach the wildest coit. No other animal likes to be caressed any more than the horse.

—A shying horse cannot be considered a should, if possible, be scientific. horses, go through a regular routine perform pale and thin as if you hadn't had anything to eat. Are you sick?" "No, I'm a reporter!" —Texas Siftings.

safe horse, yet the habit is generally considered a safe horse, yet the habit is generally considered of so small a consequence that it does not materially affect the value of a horse. There are but few faults that a driving horse can have that are more liable to do mischlef than those of scaring and shying. Although it may take some time and trouble, such habits should be broken up as soon as possible.

Horses are often needlessly careless and awkward about keeping between the rows when cultivating, and especially when the should, if possible, be scientific. on the Liver and Bowels. It re cause of disease and fortifies the system against new attacks. had. This kind of humanity is as con ted that will improve them. Lay down should be free from shoes if the thing is pos three meals a day.

The man who takes his family to the county for the summer should remember that he fill save his children a great deal of pain ad himself a large amount of money in octors bills, if he is thoughtful enough to urry a supply of PERKY DAVIS PAIN KILLER, he medicine is a standard specific for all uses of cramps, colic, cholera morbus, arrhosa, or dysentery.

4t

We have just seen the new descriptive cir-gular of the Porter Iron Roofing Co., of Cin-cunnati, Ohio. It is very handsome and con-tains the best of testimonials from every State and Territory. This company is the largest manufacturers of Iron Roofing and Corrugated Iron in the United States. Send refreular. his illness, he has a dry and staring coat; and exhibits the peculiar appearance of being hide-bound. The immediate causes of these symptoms are some morbid change in the or the pressure in it of some improper and disturbing matter; and the originating cause may be flithy, ill-ventilated stable, the use of

### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

HEREFORD AND ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—Gudgell & Simpson, importers and breeders, Independence, Mo. An inspection of their herds is invited.

The cure, like that of dyspepsia in the human subject, is determined by the nature of the cause, and must be such as to bring the digestive system under a totally different all times.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.—J. F. Finley, Breck enridge, Mo., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Imported Kirklevington Lad at head of herd. Stock for sale at all times.

JAMES H. PARKER, Columbia, Mo., freeder of Shorthorn cattle, Southdown and Cotswold sheep. Grand Duke of Sharon 29739 at head of herd. Prices reasonable. "A A POTTER, Columbus, Mo., Breeder for of pure bred Potand-China and Duroc-brisey Red Hogs. Special rates by express, Pedigrees furnished. Safe arrival of stock guaranteed. No trouble to answer letters. a different kind from what the animal has

ing allments and diemisnes. Sie sim serves fathfully at the plow and harrow, where she cripples along under the combined influences of voice and lash. Her days of road ences of voice and lash. Her days of road for road WILL R. & JUNIOR K. KING, Peabody Marshall, Mo., breeders of Short-horn

service are over. All she is good for now is to work on the land and raise coits. The neighborhood is searched for a stallion whose service will not cost over \$3 or \$5. He to work on the land and raise colts. The neighborhood is searched for a stallion whose service will not cost over \$3 or \$5. He may be a smart appearing beast, and on a construction of the highest type. Herd numbers 100 head.

of foaling, and of course she is not worthy of the extra food needed by brood mares. The colt, of necessity, partakes of the ill-condition of the mother, it fails to receive sufficient nourishment to increase the little vitality in JACKS.—I have for sale Jacks, Hogs, and grade and thoroughbred Shorthorn bulls W. H. BASS, Columbia, Mo.

H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of Short Horn Cattle, Foland China hogs, Shropshire and Cotswold sheep-anything in the herd for sale. Send for catalogue.

BERKSHIRES—N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo. and high-grade Short-horn cattle.

MERINO SHEEP—H. V. Pugsley, Platts-burg, Clinton county, Mo., breeder of registered Merino sheep. Stubby 440 stands at head of flock. Call or write. had made ample preparations so that even the great pecuniary loss attending the death of Almont is not so severely felt as it would

Rydysk's Hambletonian, and the sons of Al-mont, Alecto and Starmont, each of which has a further infusion of the blood of the "Hero of Chester," there is no danger of Fairlawn

acquaintance, "that when I am out of office you never speak to me?" "Because," the acquaintance replied, "when you are in office you never speak to me!"—Arkansaw Travel ler.

T. C. LIPPITT, Shenandoah, Iowa, breeder of and dealer in American Merino sheep. Size, constitution and amount of cleansed wool a specialty. Stock rams for sale.

A Good Endorsement—E. C. Taylor, late a armer near Junction City, Kas., now of Winlock, Lewis Co., W. T., writes to Drs. Dickerson & Stark, of the Kansas City Surgical Institute, "I thank Good a thousand times and for this year's service.

L. W. ASHBY, Calhoun, Mo. Breeder Pure English Berkshires. Write.

cal Institute, "I thank God a thousand times that I placed my paralytic son under your care. He is now well and has recovered the

Nine per cent. of the Yale graduates become clergymen, and quit ripping to side walks, stealing gates, and heaving brick-bate through chamber windows. The other nine ty-one per cent. go out into the world and the D. ABRAM NEFF, Arrow Rock, Saline county, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle. Chanthe's Duke, 42276, and Prince of Springdale, Vol. 26th, at head of herd.

A little four-year-old said to his mother last week, "Mother, I believe God thinks I'm dead." "Why?" asked the mother, somewhat astonished at the remark of the child. "Cause I haven't said my prayers for a week!"

J. W. BLACKFORD, Bonaparte, Iowa, Breed-or and Shipper of Pure, Recorded Poland China Swine of best strains. Correspondence invited. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guar-anteed.

and reliable Hunt's (Ridney and Liver) Remedy. Physicians endorse it highly and prescribe it in their practice.

CHESTER WHITE and BERKSHIRE HOGS, of the best breeds, bred and for sale by ROLT BROS., Arlington, Ry.

ongue!
Said an Austin philanthropist to a feeble roung man, whom he met on the street,—
What is the matter with you? You look as ale any thin as if you had?! he denything.

H. J. FILE, Hillsboro, Ill., breeder of Shropshire Sheep, Suffolk Swine and Plymouth Rock Chickens, Sheep, Pigs and Eggs for present delivery. -Texas Sittings.

Solid Comfort.—Every one likes to take solid comfort and it may be enjoyed by everyone who keeps Kidney-Wort in the house and takes a few doses at the first symptoms of an attack of Malaria, Rheumatism, Billiounsess, Jaundice or any affection of the Liver, Kidneys or Bowels. It is a purely vegetable compound of roots, leaves and berries known to have special value in kidney troubles. Added to these are remedies acting directly on the Liver and Bowels. It removes the Malaria, Rheumatism, Bollounses, and L. Brahma Chickens.

PURE BRED REGISTERED YORKSHIRE HOGS PURE BRED REGISTERED YORKSHIRE HOGS, Holstein Cattle, Bronze Turkeys and L. Brahma Chickens, J. P. Vissering, the Medison Co. III. Arthologis for and the Malaria and L. Brahma Chickens.

PURE BRED REGISTERED YORKSHIRE HOGS, Holstein Cattle, Bronze Turkeys and L. Brahma Chickens. J. P. Vissering, Meiville, Madison Co. Ill. Artichokes for sale HOLSTEIN DAIRY FARM.—Over 100 Hol-full-bloods and grades, for sale, singly or by carload. Bed rock prices. Write for cata-logue. Amos Edmonds, Disco, Hancock Co.III.

There are two reasons why some people don't mind their own business. One is, that they haven't any business; and the second is, that they have no mind to bring to it if they DUROC JERSEY RED SWINE and Spanish Merino Sheep, bred and for sale by J. M. Rozzelle, Breckenridge, Caldweil Co., Missouri. Rams in car-load lots. Prices low.

D. WASHINGTON, West Plains, Missouri breeder and importer of Essex and Duroc Jersey Red Hogs, and Plymouth Rock ickens. Circulars free.

J. BAKER SAPP, Columbia, Mo., breeds J. large English Berkshire Swine, Merino Sheep. Choice Plymouth Rock Fowls and Pekin Ducks. Catalogue free.

POLAND China Swine, pure breed. Liberal reductions to first purchasers in each county. Photographs of breeds sent free upon application. Address us before purchasing elsewhere. H. H. WALLS & CO., Bedford, Lawrence co. Ind.

FOR BERKSHIRE PIGS of the best approved a English and American bred families. Windsor Castle, Cirencester Sallie, Manches ter Lass, Stewart's Cantilena, and Baily's Exquisite. Or, for Light Brahma Fowls, of high quality, address SPRINGER BROS., at "HAW HILL," Springfield, Ill.

### St. Louis County Breeders.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS, H. W. Tonkins, Fenton, St. Louis County, Mo., breeder of improved Chester White pigs. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Ship from St. Louis.

T. C. CAMPBELL, Breeder of Hoistein Cattle, Manchester, St. Louis Co., Mo. Railroad station, Barrett's, Mo.Pac.Ry. Inspection of stock invited.

MRS. T. H. B. WOODY, Baldwin, St. Louis Co., Mo., Breeder of choice Plymouth Rock fowls. Eggs, \$2 for thirteen, \$3 for twenty-six. Chicks for sale after Sept. 1, 1884. Jersey Cattle - Shetland Ponies - All ages. Both sexes. Best families. All colors. THOS. T. TURNER, 706 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

-Breeder ot R. R. Foster, Registered Jersey Cattle Missouri. YORKSHIRE SWINE.

St. Clair County, Ills., Breeders.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE, Shropshire Sheep bred and imported by JOS. E. MILLER, Bellville, III.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, Berkshire Pigs and High Grade Shorthorns. J. M. SCOTT

JERSEY CATTLE, Southdown Sheep and Plymouth Rock Fowls. JOSEPH P. SMITH Breeder, Freeburg, Ills. SHORT-HORN CATTLE, Percheron Horses and Berkshire Pigs. WM. J. MILLER, Breeder, Belleville, Ills.

URNSEY CATTLE, Oxfordshire Sheep Plymouth Rock Fowls, Pekin Ducks, Wite Holland Turkeys, all pure bred and low price. Henry C. Eckert Belleville III.

### JERSEYVILLE STOCK FARMS.

STALLIONS IN USE.

EXILE 1143, got by August Belmont 366 (sire Jon Cossack, 2:28), dam by Mambrino Patchen sire of London, 2:20). Service fee \$25 to insure. CLAY CUYLER 1707, got by Cuyler 100 (sire: Day[Dream, 2:22 1-2 at four years), dam by Ameran Clay (sire of Maggie Briggs, 2:27). Service for 5t to insure.

252 to linsure. The BROOD MARES are by the following sires Harold, Cuyler, Princeps, Panconst (2:25 1-4), Al bion, Woodford Mambrino (2:21 1-2), Alexander! Norman, Woodford Abdallah, Kentucky Rocket Ben Patchen, Blood Chleft, and Clark Chleft, Jr. Young Stock, Matched Pairs, and good Drivin, Horses for sale at all times. Stock shown any day except Sunday.

Good box stalls and pasture at reasonable rates for nares left for service. Also, RED HOGS for sale.

Call on, or address

J. V. STRYKER

40 miles from St. Louis, on C. & A. R. R.) IMPORTANT COMBINATION SALE

By Auction of

Thoroughbred Jersey Cattle AT THE

National Horse Exchange, CHICAGO, ILLS... Friday and Saturday, Sept. 5 & 6, next.

Friday and Saturday, Sept. 5 & 6, next.

Breeders of recorded Spanish Merino Sheep. Woolly Head 2d, (685) at head of flock. Coll for write.

Breeders of recorded Spanish Merino Sheep. Woolly Head 2d, (685) at head of flock. Choice Rams for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. F. WILLMARTH & CO., Ellsworth, Kas.

Br. C. PEW, Prairieville, Pike county, Mo., Importer and breeder of Cotswold and ages for sale. Correspondence solicited.

Br. S. ALEXANDER, Lone Jack, Mo., Importer and breeder of Cotswold sheep. Statisfac on guaranteed. Call or write.

C. LIPPITT, Shenandoan, Iowa, breeder Stee, constitution and dealer in American Merino sheep. Size, constitution and amount of cleansed wool as specialty. Stock rams for sale.

H. SHIMER, Hilisboro, Ills., Breeder of anteed. Inquiries promptly answered.

D. W. McQUITTY, breeder of Merinosheep, Berkshire swine and high class Poultry, tugglesville, Petits Co., Mo. Has 400 rams ready for this year's service.

W. ASHBY, Calhoun, Mo. Breeder Pure L. English Berkshires. Writs.

### Artesian Stock Farm PRAIRIE-DU-CHIEN, WIS.,

Has the following STALLIONS for public service during the season of 1884, viz. SPRAGUE PILOT, 2458,

Dark brown horse, 15% hands high, foaled 1879, stred by Governor Sprague (five-year old record 2.23%, son of Rhode Island, record 2.23%, son of Rhode Island, record 2.23%, dam Lady Temple, by Pilot Temple, (record 2.24%, son of Pilot Ir, sire of the dams of Mand 8., 2:10%, and Jay Eye See, 2:10%, by old Pacing Pilot; 2d dam Glencoe Beile, byole Bull (son of old Pacing Pilot); 3d dam Glencons, by imp. Glencoe (thoroughbred). Limited to 10 mares, at 850 the season.

Wolfort's Hambletonian.

Of the swine of best strains. Correspondence invited. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHESTER WHITE and BERKSHIRE HOGS, of the best breeds, bred and for sale by HOLT RROS., Arlington, Ky.

DUROC. or Jersey Red Hogs, and Large English Bridge, Jefferson Co., Mo. N.B. A fine lot of very early Pigs, now. Eggs for Hatching, \$1.50 per setting (15). A few fine Cockerels, \$2.00 each, delivered in South St. Louis. Write.

DUROC. OR JERSEY RED HOGS, and Large English Bridge, Jefferson Co., Mo. N.B. A fine lot of very early Pigs, now. Eggs for Hatching, \$1.50 per setting (15). A few fine Cockerels, \$2.00 each, delivered in South St. Louis. Write.

in the stud. Limited to so marks, a **. 90** the senson. **GRA-CHO**, bay colt, 15½ hands, foaled 1882, **GRA-CHO**, bay colt, 15½ hands, foaled 1882, and the cold 2.7½, by Mambrino Chief), dam by adambrino Chief, 2d dam by Bay Messenger 3d dam by imp. Tranby, Limited to 5 mares at **815** for the senson. **Mares will be shipped from St. Louis to the Artesian Stock Farm at \$5** per head.

Some highly-bred colts for sale. Send for catalogue. H. L. DOUSMAN, Prairie- Du-Chien, Wis.

FOR SALE. A bunch of eight head of Jers-y cows and heifers, and three Jersey bulls among them. "Son of Gatu" 11,700; also a bunch of eight cows and heifers of Short Horns, and one bull calf. All pure breed of Berths, Pearlo, Airdries and Strawberry families.

Address, WALKER BROS., Galesburg, Mo.

-THE-

### STANDARD BRED FAST TROTTING STALLION, MONITOR.

PEDIGREE, ETC.

JERSEY BULL CALF

Sir William K. 12889 A. J. C. C.

Dropped May 5th, 1884. Solid fawn color except very small white flake on left shoulder and knee. Full black points, beautiful Paddy head and eye, large escutcheon, straight back and deep carcass. He is a perfect animal for show and for butter he has but few his equal, beding out of Hattle D. 2596 that made is 1885, inclusive, 7 days, on grass and 6 quarts of 1884, inclusive, 7 days, on grass and 6 quarts of 1884, inclusive, 7 days, on grass and 6 quarts of 1884, inclusive, 7 days, on grass and 6 quarts of 1884, inclusive, 7 days, on grass and 6 quarts of 1884, inclusive, 7 days, on grass and 6 quarts of 1884, inclusive, 7 days, on grass and 6 quarts of 1884, inclusive, 7 days, 1884, and the same years lst prize Albany Co., Susquehanna Valley and Otsego Co. Fairs. Since then in old St. Louis Fair. He is the sire of Ella, of Sidney, 4524, 14 lbs. in 7 days at 2 years of age, Rosetta, of Sidney, 4520, and Rosilia, of Sidney, 4521, each it 19s. 2 oz. in 7 days at 1 year and 11 months of age. Cherry 2nd and Cherry 3rd, (full sisters) 16 lbs. 8½ oz. and 19 lbs. 4½ oz. respectively in 7 days. Darling 3rd at the rate of 14 lbs on grass alone and 38 lbs milk per day. Queen 3rd 10 lbs. 8 oz. the week she was 2 years old. Price Sid. 18 lbs. 1 will sell the beautiful calf "Bixer 18 lbs of will sell the beautiful calf "Bixer 2 haddy," (1894), 1887, 1987, Sir William K. 12889 A. J. C. C.

GRAND COMBINATION SALE

# Trotting Bred Horses Shorthorns

Centralia, Boone County, Mo.,

August 7, 1884, K.H.Allen,Stephen Hayward and Jas.H Parker will sell seventy head of Thorough-bred Shorthorns of the following noted fam-illes:

MARY ANNS, LADY CAROLINES, YOUNG MARYS, STRAWBERRIES, BLOOMS, DAISIES, AND OTHER NO-

TED FAMILIES. These herds have been topped for year with the choicest Young Mary, Rose of Shar on and Princess Bulls, and among them wi be found some fine show animals, excellen breeders and good milkers.

# No Barren or Overfed Animals

WILL BE SOLD. Every cow sold will have produce by her side to show exactly how she breeds. Catalogues ready July 15. Will be sent on application to K. H. ALLEN, Columbia, Boone, Co., Mo.



The Largest and Choicest Herd in the World. 650 head now in our stables, in quarantine, and to arrive. The importations for 1884 con-sist of a very extra lot of

Yearling -- Bulls and Bull -- Calves. Choice Cows of Noted Strains, and an unusually fine lot of
Yearling Heliers and Helfer Calves.
Every animal was selected by a member of
the firm in person. All are fine.
No one can afford to buy Holsteins without
first seeing this herd or corresponding with us.
Catalognes on application. rst seeing this nerd of contests.

Catalogues on application.

Address, SMITHS & POWELL,

Syracuse, N. Y.

### ELMWOOD JERSEY HERD. BUTTER THE STANDARD.

The animals comprising the foundation of the Elmwood Herd of Jerseys were selected many years ago solely for their butter qualities. The long list of tested cows, with their grand butter records, that now comprise the Elmwood Herd or have been sold theretrom, is conclusive proof that no mistake was made in buying the best obtainable females and breeding them to the best of bulls. An examination of the pedigrees and the large butter records of the animals will convince parties familiar with the most noted butter, strains that the bulls and cows in this herd are entitled to rank among the best representatives of the breed. An inspection will, we are confident, prove them as attractive in appearance as their unmistakable indications of quality would warrant.

Royalist III, 4500 stands at the head of the Elmwood Herd, and when the unsurpassed prize record of his ancestors for generations, and the average weekly butter record of his dam, imported Nelly 6456, and his sire's dam, Regina 32, I. H. B., are considered, Royalist III, 4500 is the peer of any Jersey bull. For surfer particulars address CHARLES F. MILLS, Springfield, Ills.

Holstein Cattle, J. A VANCE, Troy, Ills., tle. Imported and premium stock on hand Correspondence solicited









A Car load of Merlino Rams for sale low; also Poland China and Chester White swine. Breeders recorded and pedigrees furnosed ed. Write for what you want. A. DORSEY & SONS. Perry, III.



No. 7. PHAETON CART.
Suitable for Ladies. Has a body same as a
Phaeton Buggy, finely upholstered, neat and
strong. A. L. EDSON, 820 N. Eighth St., St.
Louis Mo. Price 875.

S. TOOMEY'S SONS

Carriages, Sulkies Speed Pole Sulkies Road Carts a HORSEMEN'S Pole Carts.



NO. 2 CART.

Wide enough to seat two persons; its weigh is one hundred and fifty pounds; suitable for pleasure or business purposes. A. L. EDSON Agt., 820 N. Eighth St., St. Louis, Mo. Price 855,00.

CHICAGO, HLL ABBOTT BUGGY CO. "THE VASSAR OF THE WEST."

HARDI • COLLEGE, MEXICO, MO. Mrs. H. T. BAIRD, Ex-Gov. C. H. HARDIN, President. Pres. Board Directors.

Character and class of school considered, guaranteed the cheapest in the West. Eighty boarding pupils and a large local patronage last session attest the popularity of Hardin College both abroad and at home. In the Music and Art Departments 200 names were enrolled. No other female college makes such an exhibit, and this number indicates the highest character of instruction.

Address, for eleventh annual catalogue.

an exhibit, and historicion.

highest character of instruction.

Address, for eleventh annual catalogue,

Address, H. T. BAIRD, Business Manager "Crape Baskets,



We have 1,000 Splendid Merino Rams for sale and we propose to sell them at prices suited to the times, at prices, indeed, corresponding with the prices of wool. Come and see them, and if that is not possible, write.

G. B. BOTHWELL & DUNTON BROS,

Breckenridge, Mo.

Breckenridge, Mo.











Stock Farm of 280 Acres.

FOR SALE. All under fence, 15 acres tame grass, 60 acres prairie and blue grass, 40 acres timber, partly cleared, 165 acres for crops, mostly all valley land, spring branch of never falling water, 5 good wells of water. 6 miles from two R. R. Stations, Frisco Line, 154 miles of P. O., of daily miles of Merchant-Floring Mill, 15 mill, 15

RUSHVILLE ROAD CARTS.



Canal Dover, Obio.

-Manufacturers of ESTABLISHED 1854 OAD and SPEE

N eiswang er Bros., KANSAS CITY, MO., Western Agts.



DOUBLE ROAD CART,

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLE

Devoted to the Education of YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES. OPENS SEPTEMBER 2, 1884.

FREE CIRCULAR,

N. D. BATTESON, Mt. Jewett, Pa." Notice.

In accordance with following resolution of the Board of Trustees of A. and M. College, viz:

Resolved. "That this board advertise and make known the fact, that there will be an election to fill the chair of Horticulture and Eutomology at the College on the third Monday in September next."

Notice is hereby given of said election. Applications can be filed with me.

T. F. WATSON, Sec'y.

Agricultural College, P. O., Miss.

ILLINOIS FEMALE COLLEGE, Jacksonville, Ill.
Best Literary, Musical and fine Art Facilities,
Musical Faculty from New Eng. Conservatory
Boston, with same methods jor Boston at Jacksonville. For Catalogue, adress: w. F. SHORTI. 8 ©

bee double the usual size. Of course, if

in a whole season than a honey-bee makes before breakfaston a spring morning, is by no means a model. It may be suggested that the bumble-bee's lack of success in manufacturing honey is due not to laziness, but to the inability of his wings to carry with ease the weight of

points as I pass.

Very much will depend upon the success one has in wintering. If bees are in good condition when taken from winter quarters we have great gains by it.

The first point I shall urge is to wait until a proper time in spring before com-

this can be done there is practically limit to the size of possible bees.

### HER BONNET.

(From The Century "Bric-a-Brac.") When meeting bells began to toll, And pious folk began to pass, She deftly tied her bonnet on. The little, sober meeting lass,
All in her neat, white-curtained room, befor her tiny looking-glass.

So nicely, round her lady cheeks She smoothed her bands of glossy hair, And innocently wondered if Her bonnet did not make her fair;— Then sternly chid her foolish heart for boring such fancies there.

So square she tied the satin strings And set the bows beneath her chin;— Then smiled to see how sweet she looked; Then thought her vanity a sin, And she must put such thoughts away before the sermon should begin.

But, sitting 'neath the preached word, Demurely, in her father's pew, She thought about her bonnet still, Yes, all the parson's sermon through,— bout its pretty bows and buds which better than the text she knew. Yet sitting there with peaceful face,

The reflex of her simple soul, She looked to be a very saint, And may be was one, on the whole,— Only that her pretty bonnet kept away the

- MARY E. WILKINS.

### From Walnut

CIRCULAR FRIENDS: For the first time in three months' of constant work and worry, I have a "half holiday," and propose to celebrate it by having a short visit through the medium of our Circle, with distant friends—unseen, but not

forgotten.
The RURAL of July 17th is just at hand, and turning quickly to the Circle page, I notice a poem from Pauline—
"Little Chicks"—what a perfect, dainty little gem of a poem that is! It is really refreshing to read something that has the genuine ring of poetry, after so much hard, far-fetched rubbish. It is seldom we see lines that ripple along so gaily

Pauline is an old-time writer, who has not been in our midst for many long months. We welcome her in the name of the whole Circleist force to come again and again, and bring her penciled treasures, for the little ones' sake, if not for us grown up children.

We would not utter a second of the little ones' sake, if not have been sake have been s

treasures, for the little ones' sake, if not for us grown up children.

We would not utter a word disparagingly of Idyll's poems—for hers are genuine. The plaintive tenderness of her last—"My Picture"—will find an echo in the hearts of many mothers.

An Arkansas lady wants to know whether "it is a white Walnut, or a black Wellynes".

Well, now, really that is a queer conundrum—and not so very easy to answer.
There is a beautiful grove of walnut trees through which I pass daily, to and from my work—they are loaded with an abundance of green walnuts—perhaps they are the kind she means; or, it may be because its heart is like the heart of the black walnut—darkly stained. How-ever, on second thought, I think "it" must be the "bhite Walnut" because although when it is wang it is "green". although when it is young it is "green, "doughnut"—but a "butternut." Doughnuts and butternuts are both good to eat, and who sused in the Tight proportion. without the "nuts," form "bread and butter," the "staff of life."

I have been a reader of the Home Circle for some time, and am quite interested, although only a youth of sixteen years. I came from Missouri some months ago, and am living in the Pine forests of Florida, all alone. Am my own cook and housekeeper, the dumb brutes being my only companions. And as (to quote Charlie, the new-comer.) my thoughts need airing, and my stock of knowledge quite small, I hope the Circle will allow me to spread them in its bright sunshine to dry. So please don't backball' me. I write under the impression that some will take pity on my pression that some will take pity on my forlorn condition, and, as this is leap year, propose. Wouldn't it be jolly to have some one to take care of me?

MEMO.

# Little Things of Great Importance.

Infections are supposed to spread by germs, or microscopic plants, which enter the lungs and blood of persons who come within their reach. The time of

fer the lungs and blood of persons who come within their reach. The time of absorbing these germs to their germination, varies in different maladies. Other organisms lead a similar course. The puffoall, when matured and ruptured, throws out millions of cells or germs. The pollen of the pine tree flowers float and spread far around. And thus the germs of infection float and deposit themselves on persons and things. On woolen garments they retain life for years. These extremely small bodies are called by the general term Bacteria. Forty thousand of these Bacteria, placed end to end, will not reach more than an

light coating of the most delicate substance. The bread-mould is one of that low order of plants known to botanists as Fungi. The mushroom, noted for its rapid growth, is a member of this group. The principal part of a toadstool, or puffball, is below ground, or within the substance bearing the fungus, and consists of very fine threads. These filaments are of simple structure, branches freely, and run in all directions through the substance from which the fungus is deriving its nourishment. The umbrellabile cap formed on the stalk, bears on its under side vast numbers of small oval bodies called spores, which correspond the stalk powers and the proposition of the controls the road in the substance from which the fungus is deliked and point to get for to-morrow's market. And as for quiet, and other poisonous plants, size to fit closely over the top of the salso for bites and stings of insects. Owing to colds, over-fatigue, anxiety and various other causes, the urine is often scanty, high-colored and more or less loaded with phosphates, which settle not, and for Mrs. Tom, and his family?"

"Well, but, uncle, that is an extreme bodies called spores, which correspond with the does not know but that I have a road incle but it in proper to-morrow's market. And as for quiet, application for eruptions caused by why, be cannot—just look here in my poison ivy and other poisonous plants, is at to fit closely over the top of the salso for bites and stings of insects. Contract the entrance and other poisonous plants, is to fit losely over the top of the salso for bites and stings of insects. Contract the entrance and other poisonous plants, is controls the road in every way prevent the escape of heat. Enameled cloth, cut in proper to-morrow's market. And as for quiet, and other poisonous plants, is controls the road in every way prevent the entrance and under the substance of scalds and burns. It is the best to-morrow tent of the burned dies in cases of scalds and burns. It is the best to-morrow tent of the burned dies in c

and similar substances. The nne threads, much finer than spider-webs, grow very rapidly when the bread is moist, and the air is filled with hot vapor. Somewhat like the mushroom, the bread-mould sends its filament all through the substance was which it is living and whom sends its flament all through the substance upon which it is living, and when it has grown sufficiently, it sends upstalks to the surface, and upon these multitudes of spores are borne on the tips of branching threads; these, when mature, are bluish in color, and give the breads, blue coeffice pressessily wistaken. mature, are bluish in color, and give the bread a blue coating not easily mistaken after having been once seen. The writer, will not soon forget the bad influence this same blue mould has upon cream cakes. The fungus had thriven for some time upon the creamy interior, while all without was fair to look and bite upon. But there is another side to this subject, which we hope to give in the near fuwhich we hope to give in the near fu-ture.—Mrs. F., in Western Farmer.

### City vs. Country Life.

"Oh, dear! but the country is tiresome The same thing over and over again; no-body to see; nothing to do. The Smiths call and I know beforehand just what can and I know belrowns ask us to tea.
and I know just what we'll have and just
what we'll do. I wish the river could be
got to rise and flood us out, or that we
could get a little bit of an earthquake to shake us up, or a young volcano to send us out of this. When one is awfully

You can be as solitary in a big crowd as down by the river there, or on the side of the mountain, where you, wicked girl wish for the volcano "Uncle, I don't believe that, I've read

"Uncle, I don't believe that. I've read it in books, of course. Why, you have neighbors all around you, and, of course, a great many of them must be pleasant." "Well, I live in a good street, all built up: in the house on one side I never set foot, though I raise my hat to the folks once in a month or so; and the people on the other-they've been there ten years

the other—they ve deed there they sense before me, in fact—I literally would not know if I met them on the street." "Oh! but uncle, you're a recluse; ven're a hermit—" "Stay, now, Katie; don't call me ames. It is true I don't dance, nor roller skate, nor play lacrosse, nor even lawn tennis; but I know at least 5000 people in our city. My door-bell is rung at least 5000 times a year. I have a— dress-coat, don't you call it? and I wear it a few times every year; but, for all that, I maintain that the city is not Para-

weary of breath."

"Yes, but, uncle, that is their own fault, and how many there are that go on all right, get rich, and have everything trenier and the agent?" thing to enjoy and not a care?'

to not an inch.

The puffoall, when matured and ruptured, throws out millions of cells or germs. The pollen of the pine tree flowers float and spread far around. And thus the germs of infection float and deposit themselves on persons and things. One woolen garments they retain life for years. These extremely small bodies are called by the general term Bacteria. Forty thousand of these Bacteria, placed end to end, will not reach more than an inch.

Size is not always the measure of importance. Many a housewife has found there bread, nearly new, covered with a could call as the product of the pine tree flowers. There is thing to enjoy andnot a care?"

"True enough, Katie, there are many successful and useful people in the city; and they are, when good, very good, the was of the child's neck, the back of the child's neck, the season previous, it may be roup a small mustard plaster should be the sarface; hence in severe cases of grown as small mustard plasters should be moved about over the spot to be acted upon, for if left in one place it is liable to blister. A mustard plaster should be moved about over the spot to be acted upon, for if left in one place it is liable to blister. A mustard plaster should be moved about over the spot to be acted upon, for if left in one place it is liable to blister. A mustard plaster of the cold of the eact of the cold of the best and one of the best are called by the general term Bacteria, placed and to end, will not reach more than an the city lived the life of a recluse, as you say you do. He was of known as 'mustard leaves,' They come to always the measure of importance, and he could not stand all the applicants—the fluancial agents of the colleges down to the man just out of the plaster should be moved about over the spot to be acted upon, for if left in one place it is liable to blister. A mustard plaster is lift to the port of the cold of the sea soon previous, it may to counter-irritant by drawing the bloated; the sucreace; hence in severe cases of the child's neck, the c

under side vast numbers of small oval bodies called spores, which correspond with the seeds of higher plants, though more simple in structure.

With this knowledge of one of the larger forms of fungi, we are ready to return to the bread-mould. This fungi is much smaller than any toad-stool, and similar substances. The fine threads, now he for the property of drowning themselves in the dull river there to get rid of monotony. one there to get rid of monotony. But there is this about those nice brown-stone houses, Katie, that you did not see as you drove through the city on the way to Lake Mohawk. The mortgages are not posted on the hall doors, but they sometimes make a world of care inside. What is the meaning of all the inside. What is the meaning of all the apartment houses going up? Why, they inside. What is the meaning of all the apartment houses going up? Why, they mean that a crowd of people wish to appear in good circumstances and find it hard to do it. There are struggles, and pinches, and vexations, and worries, and skeletons in cupboards, Katic, along Fifth avenue, just as truly as round the foot of your fine mountain and along the sides of your 'soft-flowing river.' Don't get. your 'soft-flowing river.' Don't get your hair prematurely gray, Katie. Hair dye is dangerous, they say, to the health, and wrinkles are bad, and not worse, though, than filling up with enamel and rouge. Be content, child. 'God Almighty,' says Bacon, reverently, 'first planted a garden.' Only think of half a million of city people longing for your country life, saying amen to Rogers'

> Mine be a cot beside the hill; A beehive's hum shall soothe my ear: A willowy brook, that turns a mill, With many a fall, shall linger nea

"There, now, uncle, when you break out into poetry you know there's no chance for me. You know well enough what I mean; and you know yourself you could not be paid enough to make you could not you live here.

"Now, now, Katie, you are getting into personalities. But I tell you, my child, seriously and truly, I never had happler days in all my life than in the country, when I was not rich, nor—your uncle, Katie; that I never chose the town, but it was chosen for me; that I am happy in the country when I can get into it; and that if I ever pine—I know what you are thinking—for the time to go back to the city, it is because the city has spoiled me—made its stir and work necessary to me—much as the opium makes itself necessary to the eater of it, as the rum does with the drinker of it. Take my advice, Katie, do not fret any more over your country life; do not paint as the rum does with the drinker of it. Take my advice, Katie, do not fret any more over your country life; do not paint as the proposed that the stronger of the city, and wish your more over your country life; do not paint the less honcy it makes.

\*\*Mown now, Katie, you are getting into to laziness, but to the inability of his wings to carry with ease the weight of his body; but no one who has been country life than in the country one who has been the country life; that I never chose the bumble-bee will enter this suggestion. It may also be suggested that the trousers pockets of the suggested that the trousers pockets of the bumble-bee are so small that he can arry very little honey in them; but there after the young queen is hatched (uses) no evidence that this is the case. We simply know that the bumble-bee is gioger than the honey-bee, and makes after the young queen is hatched (uses) no evidence that this is the case. We simply know that the bumble-bee is gioger than the honey-bee, and makes after the young queen is hatched (uses) no evidence that this is the case. We simply know that the bumble-bee is gioger than the honey-bee, and makes after the young queen is hatched (uses) no evidence that the ist that can after the young queen is hatched (uses) no evidence that the trousers pockets of the suggested that the trousers pockets of the suggested that t "Now, now, Katie, you are getting inas the rum does with the drinker of it. Take my advice, Katie, do not fret any more over your country life; do not paint fancy-pictures of the city, and wish you were a part of them. Our real happiness depends more on what we are in ourselves than—to use Arnold's big word—our 'euvironments.' Be good, true, appreciative and content in the country, and if ever your lot is to, live in the city. and if ever your lot is to live in the city you will get on all the better there for your country life—two-thirds of the strong men in all cities are country-bred —and you will chuckle with inward delight even among trunks, packing-cases and confusion, as you tell your Spring callers year after year, 'We are going to the country.'"-Rev. John Hall in the

The Home in Poetry, being number 119 of the Standard Library, published by Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls, No's. 10 & 12 Dey Street, New York, has been sent us, and is to our mind the best and the cheapest compilation issued by any publisher. It is compiled by Laura C. Holloway, 'author of "Ladies of the White House," "Mothers of Great Men and Women," "Charlotte Bronte," etc., and makes a handy little volume (paper) of 250 pages, and is sold for 25 cents. Readers of the Home Circle sending 30 cents for postage and book, will be very much pleased with their purchase. Divided into parts it contains "Songs of Home,"

the "staff of life."

s query answered to your san.

In I am glad you have had the opning one more the selection of the staff of life.

s chiefest joys and sorrows. Before service most have your selection of the staff of life.

Agry Glendolen. and 1 so 'eary "terriby" I so, it is well do not write the man, at last—mine the man, at last—mine the man at last the mine the mine the mine the man at last the mine stry, and if you only knew the proportion of those young people whom you envy of those young people whom you envy the way of those delights you are picturing, you would feel more content."
"How do they go down the hill, and often enough by the way of those delights you are picturing, you would feel more content."
"How do they go down the hill, and earling properties, and is therefore a most excellent application for superficial ulcerations. Mustard is another valuable remedy. No family should be without it. Two or three is time for a month, and see for yourself. What do you think of one running away from his home to get to the country? Of another put in the country to give him a chance to live? Of another with a doctor in the country, who keeps, in fact, a private inebriate asylum? People are not perfect in the country, at least only a few of them—you and I, Katie, a few of our close friends—but the city has its share of 'unfortunates,' often enough weary of breath."
"Yes, but, uncle, that is their own fault, and how many there are that go on all right, get rich, and have everyuntil a proper time in spring before commencing operations.

I am not opposed to every investigation
in the direction of every method which
may throw light upon the use of artificial heat, and of feeding to increase early breeding; on the contrary, I urge
this, but I say, that all my past experience has been against the advice of
so many, to handlo and stimulate bees
during March in this climate. If bees
can be kept breeding reasonably during
this time, by being well supplied by
good stores, the season previous, it may
be well; but in my experience the rule
is, that during this early cold
period, every possible means should be
resorted to, to prevent bees from flying.

If they are doing well in winter
until the first of May in this cold climate.

Ever any decestion, let the time, be indiof such general utility. It acts as a counter-irritant by drawing the blood to the surface; hence in severe cases of croup a small mustard plaster should be plied to the back of the child's neck, the same treatment will relieve almost any case of headable. A mysterd plaster should be any case of headable.

ber of bees increases, they may be handled and combs spread, etc., as neces-

area and combs spread, e.c., as necessity may require.

All who have had experience are aware of the rapidity with which stocks, under proper conditions, will increase in numbers, during the last part of May and

About the time when bees naturally It appears that some ingenious person It appears that some ingentious person has invented a method of producing bees of almost any desired size. If two cells, each one of which contains an embryo bee, are knocked into one, the two bees are consolidated, and the result is a new has double the new letter. Of course, if

About the time when bees naturally begin to swarm, we reach an emergency which should be promptly met.

We have taught during the past that, when a stock was sufficiently populous to swarm the queen would discontinue her laying and become reduced in size, in order to be able to fly with the swarm, and that the development of eggs was

and that the development of eggs was discontinued for this purpose. This is, some cases, at least, an incorrect theory.

I find that where the combs are spread from time to time, in a strong stock, and the queen is afforded an opportunity to denseit eggs to be full cancelly, that she innic to the size of possible bees. By knocking four cells into one, a bee four times the usual size can be made, and if an entire hive of embryo bees is subject-ed to this consolidating process we should have a bee about the size of a turdeposit eggs to her full capacity, that she exhausts her ability to continue depositing eggs freely, and comes to a point where she must have a period of rest. Thus it will be seen that at this time she has naturally come to a condition, by depositing eggs largely where she is key-a size hitherto attained only by one species of bee, known as the Presiden-tial bee, an insect inhabiting the bonnets of eminent statesmen, and never by any chance producing honey.

Before recklessly undertaking to endepositing eggs largely, where she is reduced in size and able to fly with the new swarm. When allowed to swarm large our bees we ought to ascertain what new swarm. When allowed to swarm she is taking the required rest, while comb is being built, and the new hive is put in readiness for eggs to be deposited more freely later. We find a great advantage in having effect their increase of size will have upon their power and disposition to make honey. The bumble-bee is much larger than the honey-bee, but he is certainly not a success. An insect so dull that he fancies that "bumble" is spelled with an "h" and so lazy that he makes less honey in a whole segent than a honey-bee.

young queens reared and fertilized that they may be in readiness to introduce as soon as our old queens reach this condi-tion. Every bee-keeper should rear a sufficient number of queens during the time of fruit bloom to meet this de-mand.

ture has hitherto been that the larger the insect the less honey it makes.

Now, if the honey-bee, after being developed into a two or three pound insect is going to imitate the laziness of the bumble-bee, what shall we have gained? No one will care to have a score of big, lazy bees dawdling about his premises, upsetting furniture and children by flying against the rule of natural that secured. Nor is that successful flight the last natural "flight of life" by any means. She leads the first swarm from her hive, and repeats this every year, and sometimes twice a year, as long as she lives.

Quite true it is that the queen's wings may be clipped immediately after she becomes impregnated, to prevent her from all subsequent flying, but in such cases she is maken.

may be clipped immediately after she becomes impregnated, to prevent her from all subsequent flying, but in such cases she is under the manipulation of the bee keeper in making his swarms artificially. The queen bee in her natural state flies first to be impregnated, and subsequently flies with every first swarm until she dies naturally or is superseded by the workers when she becomes unpublifice. premises, upsetting intriture and chil-dren by flying against them and tripping people up by concealing themselves in the grass. We shall have to go armed with big clubs to keep off the bees, and though some sport may be obtained by shooting bees on the wing, there would be no sport whatever should the bees undertake to hunt the sportsman with stings

capable of penetrating anything less than an inch of chilled steel armor.

Even if the mammoth bees should make honey in quantities proportioned to their size, we should have no use for what was spreament of heavy. It is Alexander Fraley, of Ky., the object being to improve the construction of a hive formerly patented by the same inventor When the lower section or brood cham to their size, we should have no use for such a vast amount of honey. It is true that honey is used to a small extent in the arts, and that when one has a personal enemy addicted to buckwheat cakes a horrible revenge can be vance to prevent moths and other in sects from entering.-Scientific Ameri



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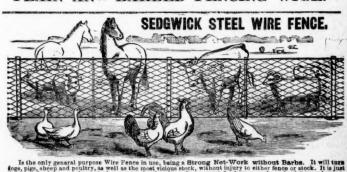


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THE MILKING HOUR.

You good old Boss, stand quietly now, And don't be turning your head this way; You're looking for Donald, it's plain to see, But he won't be here to-day. Nobody came with me, dear old Boss, Not even to carry my pail; for, you see, consid's gone whistling down the lane, And Donald is vexed with me.

And all because of a trifling thing He asked me a question, and I said " Nay, I never dreamed that he would not guess

It was only a woman's way.

I wonder if Donald has ever learned
The motto of "Try and try again."

I think, if he had, it might have been He had not learned in vain.

And there needn't have stretched between u

On this fair evening, the meadow wide, And I needn't have milked alone to-night, With nobody at my side. What was it he said to me yester eve. Something about—about my eyes?

It's strange how elever that Donald can be;
That is, whenever he tries.

Now, Bossy, old cow, you mustn't tell That I've cried a little while milking you; For, don't you see? It is nothing to me What Donald may choose to do.

If he choose to go whistling down the lane, I choose to sing gayly coming here But it's lonely without him, after all; Now isn't it, Bossy dear.

I-hark! who's that? Oh, Donald, its you! Did you speak!-excuse me-what did you

"May you carry my pail?" Well, yes; at least, I suppose, if you try, you may. But, Donald, if I had answered No, Do you think it would have occurred to you Not to be vexed at a woman's way. But to try what coaxing would do?

-M. D. Brine, in Harper's Weekly.

More Missouri Butter Tests.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: In addition to the butter tests recently made at Jer-seydale Farm and published in your pa-per of July 17th, page 231. I take pleasure in forwarding to you an account of two more tests.

two more tests.

This is to certify that I personally made and superintended the following tests of the Jersey cows below given, belonging to H. W. Douglass, Pevely, Mo. The cows were milked dry twelve hours before the tests began: 1st, Hattle Douglass 24,960 gave June 7th to 13th inclusive, 7 days, 262 lbs. of milk, and made in two churnings 16 lbs. 5 1-2 oz. of solid butter packed ready for market. Feed per day in two meals, 10 lbs. of wheat bran that cost 10 cents, and mixed grasses for pasturage. Hattle is out of Colt's Hattle 795 and sired by Dainty Boy 2,955.

churnings, 14 lbs 1 cz, of solid butter, packed ready for market. Melody is mow 12 years old, and I regard this test very fine for so old a cow. She was bred by L. M. Lusson and out of Mignonne 693, and sired by Duke of Jersey 198, ne out of imported Pert 110, one of the best cows ever imported. Melody's dam is a grand daughter of old Duchess 374, (14 lbs. on grass alone) and a g. g. daughter of imp. Pansy 8, one of the greatest cows ever sired. Melody is a splendid breeder, perfect square udder, and last year at the great St. Louis Fair won 1st prize of \$100 as best cow 4 years old and over. H. W. DOUGLASS.

Jerseydale Farm, Percly, Mo.

Markstable Sutter.

generally leads to unfavorable results. The chan ge should be made gradually. Cows, as well as other grazing, animals, relish an occasional feed of something besides grass, even when pastures are in their best condition. They will eat dry corn meal, bran, and even oid hay, and appear to derive much benefit from them. Milch cows should be fed liberally during bot and dry weather, even if them. Milch cows should be fed liberally during hot and dry weather, even if the feed in pastures is tolerably good. They should not be required to walk about all day in search of food. If they are continually on the move their blood will become heated and their milk in poor condition. They should be fed so liberally that they can lie at rest a considerable part of the time.

### When Should a Cow go Dry?

There is such a thing as burning a can-There is such a thing as burning a candle at both ends. One may easily do this in the dairy, and while the "good, easy man" thinks he is making a good deal of light at the same cost, suddenly his candle may go out. This kind of thing may go on when one milks the cows up to the time of calving or near it, and even accourage it by feeding it for and even encourages it by feeding it for that end. But then it may not. And it is the dalryman's tusiness to know all about it and take any general rule for his guide. There is no rule without a number of exceptions, and these are as numbers of exceptions, and these are as numbers of exceptions. erous as times, places and circumstances; and as circumstances alter cases, so the and as circumstances after cases, so the reply to the question we have put above depends upon circumstances. There are cows that will not go dry, but will milk from calf to calf. Is the dairyman to worry himself and the cow in 'iseless defiance of her natural habit? By no means. He must suit his case to the circumstances and reduce the nilk yield. cumstances, and reduce the milk yield as much as possible by milking once a day perhaps, and compensate the cow for her extra burden by giving her more feed up to a safe limit. What this limit may be depends whelly upon the ability. feed up to a safe limit. What this limit may be depends wholly upon the ability of the cow to healthfully digest and dispose of the food. And no one but the intelligent owner can say what this limit may be, for it will vary as cows vary, and no two cows are precisely alike. As long as the cow is in thriving condition, not losing flesh or making fat, the limit is not reached.

is not reached. But as a rule, to be contracted and exbut as a rule, to be contracted and expanded judiciously and safely, it might be said that a cow should be dried off six weeks before she is due to calve. That up to that time she should be liberally fed in the usual manner; that thenceforth ber food should be generally decrease. her food should be curtailed or even

Boy 2,955.

2nd Melody P., 2689, gave June 14th to June 20th, inclusive, 7 days, 300 1-4 lbs, of milk, from which was made in two churnings, 14 lbs 1 oz. of solid butter, packed ready for market. Melody is now 12 years old, and I regard this test very fine for so old a cow. She was bred by L. M. Lusson and out of Mignone 693, and sired by Duke of Jersey

won lst prize of \$100 as best ow 4 years.
Il. W. DOULGLASS,
Jeresydale Farm, Perdy, Mo.

Marketable Butter.

"Pass the butter gently, Mabel,
Showe it lightly through the alr;
Is the corner of the dish, love,
When upon my fanc coal collar
When upon my fanc coal collar
When upon my fanc coal collar
Orthogly is remove the market,
In the corner of the dish, love,
When upon my fanc coal collar
When upon my fanc coal collar
Orthogly is removed the market,
In the corner of the dish, love,
It is the cream from milk and the start of the days 'ere we were wed,
When upon my fanc coal collar
When upon my fanc coal collar
Destruction of the market, fish one pounds of cream were separated that the rate of \$20 pound of milk and 20 grades.

Now I strike them every meal time.
In the butter or the pier.'
Now I strike them every meal time.
In the butter or the pier.'
Now I strike them every meal time.
In the butter or the pier.'
Now I strike them every meal time.
In the butter or the pier.'
Now I strike them every meal time.
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Now I strike them every meal time.
In the butter or the pier.'
Now I strike them every meal time.
In the butter or the pier.'
Now I strike the mears of the pier the pier the pier the pier.

The bligh-priced golden odged Jersey.
Now I strike the market, is pure as drays and the pier.

The bligh-priced golden odged Jersey.
And the pier.

The bligh-priced golden odged Jersey.

The bli

Le Bessin, Calvados, and Gournay. Aud in Orange county, N. Y., the same factor — cleanliness—made Orange county, N. Y., the same factor — cleanliness—made Orange county but ter famous.

Godliness, cleanliness and care, are essential qualities in butter making. Nearlness is a paying element in the dairy. The neat woman should be admired for the dairy. The neat woman should be admired for the county of a single indication denoting quality of the particular of the season which is beart, and his eye single to the purity of the product. A golden tress looks best upon a maiden's head; but a black hair ingolden butter is disgusting.—Jersey Billetin.

Change of Feed for Cows.

Atter a decrease of milk his commenced on account of Immitted milk on the case of the consumence of the consum

# The Pig Pen.

URI AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FARM, COLUMBIA, MISSOURI, JULY 1, 1884. S. Laws, L. L. D., President Univer-

Sir: In reporting the results of the Six: In reporting the results of the following experiments, allow me to repeat that this, as most of my experiments are, is but one of a series of parallel trials, extending over years sufficient to give certainty to conclusions, and thus to establish a fact or facts for agriculture upon which all may practice with certainty, under like conditions.

Three lots of shoats, of four in each lot, were weighed March 15, 1883.

Lot 1, weighed 344 lbs. and was fed whole corn.

hole corn. Lot 2, weighed 340 lbs. and was fed

ship stuff.
Lot 1, ate in 63 days, 687 lbs. and gained

lbs.
Gain per 100 lbs of corn meal 15.1 lbs.
Pounds of corn eaten per lb of gain 6.4 Gain per 100 lbs ship stuff, 16.5 lbs. Pounds of ship stuff eaten per lb of gain, 6.0 lbs.

The growth is but about one-half that The growth is but about one-half that received by me per 100 lbs of food under favorable conditions, yet, as an experiment, is no less valuable. What were the favorable conditions? Spring pigs, thrifty from the start, and kept in pens from the start, in a cool basement of a barn. These shoats had the stinting influence of the open air, or straw sheds, of winter. They were taken from room.

growth, then for 116 days for 4 pigs 1039 lbs were used, merely to support those pigs, leaving only 573 lbs for growth. As the pigs actually gained 250 lbs, it will be seen that the food was well utilized, according to former results, in which there were good gains. In short, the light gain was the result of small consumption, indulged in to a similar degree by all the lots, as the change of food reveals. These results should influence those who feed with an illiberal hand, when more would be eaten. In this case

those who feed with an illiberal hand, when more would be eaten. In this case the false conditions indulged in, save the pen feeding, are those of the mass of our farmers.

The whole corn gave much less gain.

Ship stuff 13.9 68.3 3.3 1 to 5.5

The ratio of protein, or flesh former, or carbhydrates, or force producers and fat formers, is greater in the ship stuff than in corn meal. Personal feeding trials with analyzed foods, leads to a strong personal belief that the growing of opinion that protein has been overrated in its functions as force and fat producers, and that the carbhydrates have been much underrated as fat and force producers, is correct. However have been much underrated as fat and force producers, is correct. However this may be, it is now positively known that the carbhydrates are fat producers, to a liberal degree in swine. To this statement I can give unmistakable evidence. Does a food, rich in carbhydrates and fats, tend to produce an increased proportion of fat to flesh? The importance of the query will be generally register. Lot 2, weighed 340 lbs. and was fed corn meal.

Lot 3, weighed 336 lbs. and was fed ship stuff.

Lot 1, ate in 63 days, 687 lbs. and gained 50 lbs.

Lot 2, ate in 63 days, 850 lbs. and gained Lot 3, ate in 63 days, 808 lbs. and gained Lot 3, ate in 63 days, 808 lbs. and gained slbs. Lot 3, ate in 63 days, 808 lbs. and gained 188 lbs.

CHANGE OF FOOD.

Lot 1, food, corn meal, from May 17 to July 7.

Lot 2, food, whole corn, from May 17 to July 7.

Lot 2, food, whole corn, from May 17 to July 7.

Lot 2, food, whole corn, from May 17 to July 7.

Lot 2, food, whole corn, from May 17 to July 7.

Lot 2, food, whole corn, from May 17 to July 7.

Lot 2, food, whole corn, from May 17 to July 7.

Lot 3, ate in 63 days, 808 lbs. and gained a factor fathers has received consumption to such an extent as to demand the attention of the feeder. In 1850 the country had 30,354,213 swine, or 1.3 per capita of population. In 1860 we had 25,134,569, or 6 per capita. In 1850 we had 47,680,700 or 710 per land 1870 we had 30,354,213 swine, or 1.3 per capita of per land 1870 we had 25,134,569, or 6 per capita. Lot 3, food, while stuff, from May 17 to July 7.

Lot 3, food, ship stuff, from May 17 to July 7.

Lot 1, ate 762 lbs. and gained 134 lbs.

Lot 2, ate 552 lbs. and gained 84 lbs.

Lot 3, ate 718 lbs. and gained 64 lbs. Lot 1, ate 762 lbs. and gained 134 lbs.
Lot 2, ate 552 lbs. and gained 64 lbs.
Lot 3, ate 718 lbs. and gained 64 lbs.
Total whole corn fed in 116 days, 1,239 lbs.
Total gain, 164 lbs.
Total gain, 250 lbs.
Total gain, 250 lbs.
Total gain, 252 lbs.
Gain per 100 lbs of corn, 13.2 lbs.
Pounds of corn eaten per lb of gain 7.5 lbs.
Total gain, 252 lbs.
Gain gen 100 lbs of corn, 13.2 lbs.
Pounds of corn eaten per lb of gain 7.5 lbs.
Total gain, 252 lbs.
Gain gen 100 lbs of corn, 13.2 lbs.
Pounds of corn eaten per lb of gain 7.5 lbs.
Total gain, 252 lbs.
Gain gen 100 lbs of corn, 13.2 lbs.
Pounds of corn eaten per lb of gain 7.5 lbs.
Total gain, 252 lbs.
Gain gen 100 lbs of corn, 13.2 lbs.
Pounds of corn eaten per lb of gain 7.5 lbs. but much of the cause of the great change. Our people are not lard or grease eaters. Grease, and wealth, and

grease eaters. Grease, and wealth, and culture are not companions. No animal converts so much of its food into growth as the pig, and none has so little waste of carcass. 100 lbs of corn are good for 20 lbs of pig carcass. We are not realizing 10 lbs of steer carcass from this amount of food. I have heretofore observed that a pig fed on ship stuff versus corn, gave an apparently better muscular development from ship stuff. Some experiments by Sir John B. Laws with steers, seem to show that nitrigen-

ther food should be curtailed or even changed to dry hay; and if her condition is reduced somewhat, so much the better. It will make it safer for her and the call. The milking may be done once a day, or not wholly completed, leaving a little in the udder. We have ever taken a little milk several times a day from a cow in this condition, with the effect of rapidly drying the udder. But it is a dangerous thing and one to be avoided to leave any considerable quantity of malk in a cow's udder at this time.—The Dairy.

Improve the Quality of Butter.

The ambition of our dairymen should now be to raise the quality of their butter to the highest point of excellence; and when they have done this and we have properly improved our packages for shipment to show that the food eaten was a little in the under. We have the grandest territory for butter a little in the world; our resources are almost unlimited, and this should grow to one of our largest exports. We do not think there is any cause for permanent date to leave a constant this in-stant and packing for shipment, to get balte to put it up so as to retain this in-stant points and to be able to be well and packing for shipment, to get balte to put it up so as to retain this in-stant points. The seat should approximately, 2 lbs of food per day permanent discouragement in this dairy in-stanting and packing for shipment, to get balte to put it up so as to retain this in-stanting only \$73\$ lbs for 4 pigs 1033 lbs were used, merely to support those able to put it up so as to retain this in-stanting only \$73\$ lbs for 4 pigs 1033 lbs were used, merely to support those able to put it up so as to retain this in-stanting induced some proximal propers. The stanting induced some proximately and pr lean meat was seen. In the ship stuff fed pigs it was decidedly more abundant. I selected lean meats from three parts of each pig from precisely the same location on each—namely: inside of thigh, loin, and shoulder. These parts we placed under a microscope and examined although the distinction was clear to the eye. The ship stuff fed pig carried less fat even in the fibres of lean meet than the corn meal fed lot. These meat than the corn meal fed lot. These pieces were given to the chemist, Prof. Schweitzer, for analysis, which he very kindly undertook to perform for me. By some accident in the laboratory with students they were lost. This year the work will be renewed and carried out, with three pigs for each lot. The micro-scope and the eye marked a decided dif-

ference.

Experience convinces me that the ex-

# pose that ship-stuff was fed against meal. The composition of these foods is as follows: SMITH'S PORTABLE CREAMER.

and Agent for Creamery Supplies, such as engines, boilers, churns, workers, and every detail of the Creamery business. Prices low, terms reasonable. Send for full circu J. J. SMITH, Brownsville, Mo.

P. S.—Am now engaged in building six Creameries in Missouri. Consult me before ordering elsewhere.

PUNCHED RAIL FENCE.

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est Salt made. Warranted as pure as any
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the State test of '57; at the New York Butter and Cheese Exchange test, '55; at the Milwaukee Grand Union Dairy Exchange File
T '83, taking all the leading premiums and
sweepstakes but one, tyting its rival on
that, over four foreign competitors. Sole
manufacturers, the American Dairy Salt Co-





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24 to 28 Milwaukee A

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Send Five 2-Cent Stamps, To the Secretary, J. W. Sheppard, 600 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., and he will send you the book post-paid. It should be read by







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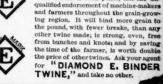


is mower, and pitch the same on the stack or vagon, in the terrecondition than twice the force can windrow and the terrecondition than twice the force can windrow and the terretain that the state of the terretain that the terretain the terretain that the terretain that the terretain the terretain that the terretain the terretain that the terretain the terretain the terretain that the terretain that the terretain that the terretain the terre "THE BEST IS CHEAPEST."
ENGINES, THRESHERS SAW-MILLS,
Rorse Powers

W M. N. TIVY, Butter, Oheese, Eggs, Honey, Wool and Gen eral Commission Merchant, 24 NORTH SECOND STREET, Sr. LOUIS, MO.



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# Che Stock Pards.

				Horses
Wednesday Fhursday Friday Saturday Monday Tuesday	attle. 4384 3037 620 276 1820 1923	Hogs. 5549 3875 2029 1762 4253 2001	8heep. 3354 2455 2304 633 1061 960	and mules 23 1 181 
	2,060 4,457	19,469 21,590	10,767 6,073	686 511
	SHIP	MENTS.		Horses and
Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Monday Tuesday	1803 1695 2540 1095 154	Hogs. 3223 2759 2985 5102 844	Sheep. 1001 959 	mules. 27 121 62 20 29 128
Total	7,287 1,847	14,913 14,830	4,474	387 709

Ennis, Texas, forty head of two-year old steers were lately stolen in one night last

The Hesperian Cattle Company of Jefferson y, with a capital of \$200,000, has been incorated. The directors are Phil. E. Chappell City, with a capital of \$200,000, has be H. Clay Ewing, and Jackson L. Smith.

J. H. Standard, secretary of the executive ittee of the Colorado Stock Growers sociation, has written to the Hotel commit tee requesting that thirty rooms be engaged for the Colorado delegates to the Cattle Convention this fall.

What may prove to be hoof and mouth disease, is breaking out among the cattle near Shelbyville, Ills. The animals are affected in the hind feet. The cases will be examined by competent veterinaries, who will report the real nature of the disease.

Secretary Atwater says he is constantly in receipt of letters from associations, desirous of obtaining rooms for their delegates. The nects are that all the hotels will be filled s first of October for the Convention The booking of rooms began about the the present month. Fully 1500 people the present month. Fully 1500 people week. The booking of rooms began about the first of the present month. Fully 1500 people are expected from Texas alone.

About the largest sale of horses that has occurred in this country, was consumated in Texas a few days ago, in which over 2000 head rexas a tew days ago, in which over changed hands at \$25 per head. The purchaser added this number to a herd of 1000 which hie already owned, making his total number of horses over 3000 head, and worth, at a low Heavy draught, extra... Heavy draught, good... Streeters... Saddle horses, extra... Saddle horses, good... Cavalry... estimate, not less than \$80,000.

The value of live stock, in Texas in 1883, reached \$181,322,480, comprehending 8,500,000 head of cattle, 1,305,000 horses and mules-1,000,000 sheep, 1,023,970 hogs, and 500,000 goats. It is estimated that 8,000,000 sheep have been killed by the drouth in Australia during the

has a flock of 5000 sheep grazing in Las Animas County. The gentleman has just completed the shearing, and says his flock will average right close to seven pounds

cattle over the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway aggregated 311 cars or 7,247 head of shipment. Wichita Falls was

The Pittsburgh Stockman on the shrinkage

question at Chicago says: "Sympathy is generally and rightfully against the packers who are assuming unwarrantable grounds in pting toperpetuate a long-standing and eous abuse. et 1,100 head of cattle have been ship ed

Neaf cattle imported from any part of the world except North and South America can only be landed at such ports on the Atlantic ard after August 1st, as are at the time

Twenty-five hundred head of cattle passed nsit to their grazing grounds in the North-

There is a universal complaint among cattle raisers in New Mexico this season about

the shortage of the calf crop.

The Prairie cattle company of Edinburg,
Scotland, have started a drive of 40,000 head of cattle from their lanch in New Mexico for

happy possessor of 320,000 hogs which the order buyers took about a sasessors say are worth \$320,000. To keep these \$1 hogs out of fields and gardens, some \$7,500,000 worth of fences are required or \$4,500,000 worth of fencing for each dollar's worth bid, and no grade 42@43 1-2. calves 4 francs, and sheep to 3 francs,

CATTLE-The general market for the week en in a most unsatisfactory condition, and values have become demoralized, breakthe largeiy on both native and through eather those of fair to medium grades going off fully 10275c during the week while really good of all descriptions must have lost 50c; the proportion of these, however, was very light compared and with the number of thin and common. This is a serious loss to values in so short a time, but it may result in a benefit by checking receipts sufficiently to allow the market to recover some of the loss. In this connection a prominent commission firm say in their circular to their customers: "We say to all our customers not to ship any cattle at ruinous prices to owners. The only remedy is to stop the supply at once, otherwise the market will continue to be demoralized and prices unsatisfactory." This is good advice, and iffarmers and shippers would follow it they would undoubtedly real ize more money on their stock. The great bulk of the arrivals was made up of Texas and Indian cattle of only fair quality which explains the dullness only fair quanty which explains the dumess and depression of the general trade not only in the home market but at all points. Natives have been unusually scarce and more especially those of really good qualities. The highest figure obtained for Texans was \$4 40, sales strictly being within a range from \$303.75, and \$2.5002.75, while the best natives brought \$5.2506. Range cattle continue un-improved, but towards the close there was a

shade stronger our common being still slow and weak.

Market very slow and devoid of life, buyers of all kinds holding off and showing a disposition to break prices if possible. Good native cattle were in request, but none suitable offered. Texas and Indians comprised the bulk of the arrivals and were of pure quality. Prices weak and irregular for all but good natives, and these were stronger.

but good natives, and these were s	er o	116	04		le
exporters	25	@	6	60	1 -
Good to neavy steers 6	00	0	6	20	e
Light to thir steers 5	00	@	5	65	6
Common to medium nat. steers. 4	20	900	0	20	8
Pair to good Colorado steers 5	OU	rec	2	89	1 "
Southwest steers 3	75	100	9	00	1
Light to good stockers	20	100	4	00	jı
Wair to wood feeders 4	20	100		90	p
Northe cows and beifers	60	1000	4	00	4
Ornes Towns steers 2	75	100	*	40	p
Indian steers 2	90	100	4	40	2
more in ways of any kind 2	20	100	3	19	b
stuck cows with calves	UU	100	10	UU	-
Veal calves 6	00	0	13	00	13

CHEESE-Full cream at 7c for fair to 9c for

HOGS-This market has been very strong

HORSES.

GENERAL MARKET.

120,288 bu. Withdrawn 17,485 bu. Futures closed firm, but the demand exceeded selling

offers. July sold at 28%, and Year 24@24%

August was offered early at 24%, and Septem

ber at 25, but later 241/4 was bid for the form

er, and 25 for the latter. May bid 29. Cash was stronger, but unchanged, No. 2 selling at 27½@28½, rejected 26½@27¼, and no grade 22@

WHEAT-Received into elevators during

week 612,474 bu; withdrawn 307,059 bu. As usual the speculative market was generally

quiet, although at times there was considera-

ble buying for hogs and prices fluctuated to a

greater or less extent. The close was marked

bid, Aug. 85 1/2086 1/4, Sept. 86 1/2088, Oct. 88 2089 1/4

year 84% @86. The market for grades was firm at an advance, No. 2 red selling at 86% @86%

No. 3 do 81%@82%, No. 4 77%@79, rejected 67@

68, No. 2 Mediterranean 86 bid, No. 3 do 81 bid.

Order buyers took about all that was sold.

OATS-Received into elevators during week

14 hands, 4 to 8 years old.... 14½ hands, 4 to 8 years old... 15 hands, 4 to 8 years old... 15½ hands, 4 to 8 years old... 16 to 16½ hands, 4 to 8 years of

all through the week and especially for York hogs, the demand for these continuing urgent EGGS-Received 488 pkgs. In Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market.

The receipts and shipments for the week anding Tuesday, July 29th, were as follows:

The largest each block bank of the largest each block of the largest each

points have been buying little, a great many of the largest establishments being closed and the only demand in this market came from a Cincinnati house, all the local packfrom a Cincinnati house, all from a Cincinnati house, all the local pack-ers having withdrawn. On the opening day a brisk demand was had for light hogs, and the supply being small rates were advanced

ers having withdrawn. On the opening day a brisk demand was had for light hogs, and the supply being small rates were advanced a little, the range paid being from \$5 45 65 65, while common to good packing brought \$565 54 and pize \$565 25. Thur, day another advance was made and the pens were cleared at an early hour. Yorkers selling largely at \$5 55 25. Thur, day another advance was made and the pens were cleared at an early hour. Yorkers selling largely at \$5 55 25 and Baltimore \$5 70, butchers \$5 5065 75 of light to medium weights, and a few packing grades at \$565 25, pigs bringing \$565 30. On Friday the market was active and strong for light and medium weights at \$5 5065 70, butchers \$5 5065 70, butchers \$7 5065 25 70, butchers \$3 5065 70, butchers \$3 5

Mand was pinchepally for light an flewy Yorkers which sold in large numbers at \$55 & \$5.5 \); bulk of sales at \$570; packing grades were slow at \$525\( 25.5 \) \$5.5 \); bulk of sales at \$570; packing grades butchers sold in a small way at \$550\( 25.5 \); bulk of sales at \$570; packing grades butchers sold in a small way at \$550\( 25.5 \); bul oose.

SHEEP—This market has ruled very dull, unsettled and irregular, with rates decidedly off from those current last week. There was no life to the demand and none but very choice sheep and lambs were salable at anything like decent prices. Arrivals consisted almost wholly of common thin stuff for which there was no demand. Quotations as revised were \$500\( 35.9 \) for good to choice, \$3\( 32.5 \) for fair to medium, and common \$25\( 25.2 \); 25.

Horses and Mules.

The horse market ruled slow for the week now ended. Offerings were small. While the demand was limited and was almost wholly on good workers. All other grades were dull. Good mules 14\( \) hands high and upwards were in fair request, and the small supply proved inadequate. Prices are firm \$25.5 \)

Walter Brown & Co.'s Boston Report\*

supply proved inadequate. Prices are firm monthese grades; old and thin mules dull and there has been rather more doing in the Walter Brown & Co.'s Boston Report-There has been rather more doing in the wool market during the past week, and the sales foot up a larger amount than for some time past, the aggregate being over 5,000,000 bs. More than half of this amount, however, was of foreign carpet vools, leaving the sales of domestic of all kinds about 2,400,000 lbs. Prices, however, do not show any improve-ment and the transactions have mostly been the result of sellers meeting the views of buyers, principally on Texas, Southern and unwashed wools.

the result of sellers meeting the views of buyers, principally on Texas, Southern and unwashed wools.

The money market shows a slightly easier tone within the past few days, and undoubtedly has some influence upon buyers, inducing them to operate more freely; should the banks become more fiberal in their loans, it is probable that manufacturers will show a disposition to purchase selections from the assortment of wools now offering in larger amounts than has been noticeable during the past few weeks.

The receipts of wool upon the market since the first of July have been probably larger than ever before during the same period, and have taxed the facilities of commission houses to the utmost, to remove them from the fail of the same than the same period, and have taxed the facilities of commission that alroads and provide storage. The later has brought the wools from that state upon the market at the same time that the western clip is arriving, and it has seldom been the case, that so much wool has been offered in Boston at one time. With such a large stock on hand it is not probable that any improvement in values can be established during the next. At the same time offers have been made within the past few days by manufacturers, for large lines of the staple, and sufficient wool has been taken by consumers to justify the opin on that prices are not likely to be any lower.

Washed Fleeces.—Transactions have been forly workers of the staple, and controlled to the order of the staple of the

WASHED FLECES.—Transactions have been only moderate. Offers have been freely made on the lower side of quotations, but holders are a little slow to accept them, except in special cases where cash settlements are the inducement, as manufacturers' credits are now very closely scrutinized and only those in the best standing can secure wool on time, by a Féarlsh feeling and prices advanced early, later there was a short period of weak-ness, but a recovery was had and the close was at 1/011/4, July selling at 86@86 1/4 with 86 1/4

Prices of Prepared Seeds supplied by Chas. E. Prunty, 7 South Main Street St. Louis, July 30, 1884.

Samples in large supply but market slow on RURAL WORLD.

And will be sent free (exclusive of express charges) to all who will send us two yearly subscribers to the RURAL RED WHEATS.

CORN-Received into elevators during week 136,075 bu; withdrawn 77,569 bu. The strength and weakness show in wheat influenced this market to greater or less extent, and the Remember, the price for the RURAL WORLD is one dollar and fifty cents per WHITE WHEAT. closing day the market advanced through

KIDNEY DISEASES,

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remed I ever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, & "Kidney-Worts a laways reliable." Dr. B. M. Clark, So. Hero, Vi. "Kidney-Worthas cured my wife after two yes suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, G

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES

RICE, \$1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DEUGG

Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT

The Ross Ensilage and Fodder Cutters

where all else had failed. It is not certain in its action,

in all cases. legases the Blood and Strengthens and Mife to all the important

closing day the market advanced through sympathy, and rates ruled \( \lambda \lambda \lambda \lambda \text{ through} \) and take stilling at \( \lambda \lambda \lambda \text{ through} \) and \( \lambda \lam

paying higher prices for No. 2 mixed and rejected, but lower for white mixed, No. 2 mixed 48%, No. 2 white do 59@60, rejected 46@57 KIDNEY-WORT Repairing these fences requires an FLOUR-This market has been generally quiet yof \$1,500,000 annually or \$469 per log.

With some few but not very marked changes in values. Old flour has given place to new, and a bill to the Cabinet Council raising the receipts being very largely made up of THE SURE CURE import duty on oxen to 25 francs, on bulls | the latter, and trading being confined to the the latter, and trading being commed to the best grades. Quotations are entirely for new, old being held 10 to 20c higher. We quote: Superfine and x nominal, xx \$2.6002.70, xxx \$2.9003.05, family \$3.1503.35, choice \$4.04.20, fancy \$4.4004.45, extra do \$4.5504.80, patents LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.

> LIVE POULTRY-Chickens steady, with light offerings and a fair Inquiry for choice stock; small young not wanted. Ducks scarce but dull. Sales: Old chickens—Cocks \$2 50, mixed \$2 75@3, hens \$3 25; young-small \$1 23, medium \$1 50@1 75, good to choice \$2@ 2 25, fancy large \$2 59; young ducks \$2 to \$2 50. GAME—In light request and steady. We quote: Woodcock \$4; wood duck \$2; snipe

\$5 30@5 60.

VEALS-Unchanged. Choice milk-fed at 8 runous prices to owners. The only remedy LAMBS-Dull, at range of \$1 50 to \$2 50 #

> DRIED FRUIT-Quiet; nominal in price. Peaches at from 5c to 6c, latter for prime halves, and apples at 4c to 5c; wormy, etc.,

HAY-Very little coming in. owing to the wet weath r. Demand very light, however, and the little sold went at steady rates. Sales: E. trk—2 cars prime to choice mixed in ware-house at \$8 50@10, 2 do on trk at \$0, 1 choice clover mixed at \$11 50; this side—2 cars clover-mixed at \$11, 1 car new prairie at \$11 50, 3 choice do at \$12.

BUTTER-Trade continues light, quotations 19.48 75, and \$2.50 42. To, while the best natives brought \$5.24 42. Range cattle continue unimproved, but towards the close there was a shade stronger tone to the demand for good quaities of natives, common being still slow and devoid of life, buyers that the stronger to the still show and devoid of life, buyers the stronger to the stronger to the feeling was strengthening and tending up on choice grades of both creamery of natives, common being still slow and tending up on choice grades of both creamery of natives, common being still slow and tending up on choice grades of both creamery of natives, common being still slow and tending up on choice grades of both creamery and dairy. No improvement to market to interior loss-medium, dairy and off creamery in plentiful supply and very dull. Other stock quiet. We quote: Creamery— Fancy 20c, fair and gathered cream 17@18c, overheated less. Dairy—Choice 13@14c, fancy selections 15@16c, failing off stock (heated, light colored or streaked, milky, soft or oily, etc.) at 7%@9, low 5%@6c. Lots in pails, and country, at from 4c to 10c. Grease butter 3%@4c. Sales: 10 tubs low at 11, 10 creamery

These Cutters are GUARANTEED to be the Best in the World. Any one wishing to buy a Cutter is at liberty to try one of ours, in competition with any other make in the world before buying, and if it does not prove to be superior in every way, it may be returned. We guarantee perfect satisfaction or as sale. ELGIN, Ill., July 28.—Butter took a sudden jump to day, owing to increased Eastern demand for fancy creameries; 21@22%c. was paid on the board of trade. Bulk of sales at 22c; 213, 220 pounds reported sold; and 8,74s boxes cheese, part skim, brought 5@3%c. The price of butter can hardly be held.

Superior in every way, it may be returned. We guarantee perfect satisfaction 72 so sales at 22c; 213, 220 pounds reported sold; and 8,74s boxes cheese, part skim, brought 5@3%c. The price of butter can hardly be held.

Mention the Rural World.

# **SKIN HUMORS**

CAN BE CURED BY

# GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15, 1880 Mu. C. N. CRITENDON-Dear Sir. For nearly fourteen years I have been troubled with Salt Rheum. I have spent nearly a small fortune for doctors and medicine, but with only temporary rejief. I commenced using your "GLENN'S SUL-PHUR SOAP" mearly two years ago—used it in banks and as a toliet soup drilly. My skin is now as clear as an interest the exercise state of the st

All Druggists Sell Glenn's Sulphur Soap. German Corn Remover Kills Corns and Bunions.

"It has become so common to begin an ar icle, in an elegant, interesting style. "Then run it into some advertisement that

ve avoid all such. npiy call attention to the merits 'To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so prove their value that they will never use anythin

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all

ne papers.
Religious and secular, is
"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all
ther medicines "Having a large saw, and other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability \* \* "In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one" sobservation."

"She lingered and suffered along, pinir

"The doctors doing her no good;"
"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about.' "Indeed! Indeed!" "How thankful we should be for that medi

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on

bed of misery.

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility. "Under the care of the best physicians, "Who gave her disease various names,
"But no relief.
"And now she is restored to us in good

alth by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it .- THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well. "My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."
"He is getting well after his long suffering

rom a disease declared incurable. "And we are so glad that he used your Bit ters,"-A LADY OF UTICA, N. Y.

\*\*None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops in their name.

K. K. K.

with these knives can save time, do the job bet-ter, and with less exer-tion than by using any

other knife.
It is made of solid cast

steel and is full polished, is light and strong, and measures twenty inches from end of blade to end

Is offered as a premium only on the

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different styles and sizes suited to every capacity from one-third of an acre

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Cane Nills Capacity one acre per da Cheapest in the world. Address, WM. W. SNELI Rushford, Minn.

For Sale--Cheap.

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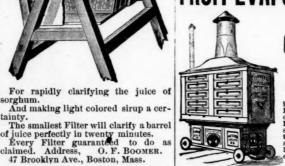
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To Cane Growers.

are chance for some one. Two Planta-8, 680 and 297 acres respectively, 5 and is from Baton Rouge, La., good for either hern or Southern Cane; Two crops of the ter each year from one planting, all above Ret. Will do

PERFECT WORK ON ANY GROUND WHERE

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# THE BEST WASHING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. MISSOURI STEAM WASHER

SAVES TIME, LABOR AND CLOTHES And does its work better than any other Washer made.

RETAIL PRICE \$10.00. LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO DEALERS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

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Absolutely no Wear or Tear on the Clothes.

The Missouri Steam Washer is a small portable machine that can be used upon any fami-y cook stove. Is made wholly of metal, hence is very durable. By operation of the ma-hine steam is passed through and through the solid linen, until all the dirt is removed rom it, leaving the articles thoroughly cleansed and purified. By use of the perforated ubes we are enabled to keep the clotnes always in motion, and steam forced through them reely, causing it to search out and eradicate every atom of dirt in them.

READ WHAT THEY SAY OF IT AFTER HAVING USED IT.

BEAD WHALL ALLEY SEA AND ACTION OF THE SEA WASHER FOR SEA WASHER F MISSOURI STRAM WASHER will be used unisy as soon as its merifs are discovered by the —Jas. Bennett.

Hondred dollars would not buy my MISSOURI (WASHER It I Could not get another —Mrs. ferris, Mexico.)

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Y. Hemp, Hemp Tinware Company, St. Louis, lee MISSOURI STEAM WASHER does all that you m for it. The longer we use it the better we pleased with it.—Mrs. J. F. Wagner, Martins-, Mo. SUGAR MILLS

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J. WORTH, proprietor of the People's Tea Store,
J. Frankin ave., St. Louis, says: "The Misutil STEAM WASHER is an immense success, as it
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siboard."
have been using the Missouri STEAM WASHER
dive months, and my little girl id years old, can
a large washing in a few hours without tiring
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Louis.
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I have been using the Missouri STEAM WASHER my laundry for eight months. It washes clean tith no wear on the clothes, and one person can do he work of three by hand. Mrs. Johnson, Ohio aundry, 1628 Morgan et., St Louis. I have tried many washing machines in my laundry, but have never found one that would give the satisfaction the MISSOURI STEAM WASHER does. It will do all that is claimed for it, and no family can afford to be without one.—L. Cline, proprietor Parlor Lanndry, 816 Olive st., St. Louis.

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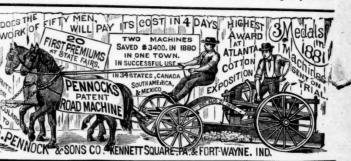


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I have a splendid crop of May King fall wheat, which I offer for seed at a low price.—
This is a May wheat, selected for years. The heads are a third longer than the old May,
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My Seed is Pure-No Rye, No Cheat. My Sectification of the Farmers, change your seed. My wheat was cut and stacked without a drop of rain.

Price, \$1.25 per bushel, for 10 bushels or under—over 10 bushels \$1.10, sacks included, free on board at Troy Depot. Refer to Nor. J. Colman.

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Early Amb sirup mys make a firs one to get sugar quali

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